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People's Republic of China

Vol I No 81

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GENERAL

NEUTRON BOMB DISPUTE SHOWS U.S. POLICY 'WISHFUL THINKING'

OW250402Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Article by (Fang Min): "Another Round in the Soviet-U.S. Nuclear Arms Race"]

[Excerpts] Recently the Soviet Union and the United States started a fresh quarrel over the neutron bomb question. Under Soviet pressure, U.S. President Carter declared on 7 April the United States has decided to defer neutron bomb production but reserved decision on whether or not to produce the weapons in the future. The Soviet Union was not satisfied with the U.S. concession. It fiercely accused the United States of playing tricks and demanded the United States say clearly it will never produce neutron bombs. This is another round in the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers.

The neutron bomb squabble began last summer and has become more acute in recent months. The Soviet Union launched a powerful propaganda drive to force the United States to renounce any intention to produce it and deploy it in Europe. Brezhnev personally delivered a talk on this matter and wrote letters to West European leaders to blackmail them and warn them against deploying them in Western Europe. Soviet leaders and the press vigorously warned that the "neutron bomb is a ruthless, inhumane, barbarous and dangerous largescale destructive weapon which will increase the dangers of the arms race." Meanwhile, the Soviet Government proposed the "nonproduction of neutron bombs by the Soviet Union and the United States" and demanded that the United States agree. Soviet leaders sternly argued: "Unless the plan to produce this weapon is renounced, there will be an escalation of the race to develop weapons of slaughter." They alleged: "The renunciation of neutron bomb production is the important step toward ending the arms race." However, anyone with a discerning eye knows this is a deceptive argument.

The Soviet Union and the United States now have a variety of weapons of mass destruction in their nuclear arms arsenal. The Soviet Union possesses nuclear weapons more destructive and no more humane than the neutron bomb. Why then did the Soviet Union kick up a fuss over the neutron bomb issue?

For the past decade the Soviet Union has carried out arms expansion and war preparation in Europe on an unprecedented scale. It not only maintains an overwhelming superiority in the number of regular troops and tanks, but has deployed the SS-20, a medium- and long-range multiple-warhead guided missile against West European countries. The Western press has noted that the warhead of this missile is 2,000 times more powerful than the neutron bomb.

Some West European countries have been consulting with the United States regarding the neutron bomb issue since its successful trial-production. Many West Europeans maintain the neutron bomb is a useful defensive weapon for countering Soviet military supremacy, especially its three-to-one superiority over the West in tanks. Thus, military and political figures as well as the mass media in the West refuted the Soviet Union's large-scale propaganda campaign against neutron bomb and its high-handed attitude.

Western media regarded the proposal of "nonproduction of neutron bombs by both sides" as meaningless. The fact is the Soviet Union does not possess the neutron bomb, so there is no question of their renunciation of production. The so-called "nonproduction of neutron bombs by both sides" unilaterally favors the Soviet Union and restrains Western countries! efforts to strengthen their defense.

The trend of American public opinion in the course of the neutron bomb squabble is noteworthy. Two different views prevail in the United States regarding neutron bomb production. Some hold the neutron bomb is useful for counteracting military imbalance in Europe. However, because of Soviet influence, there are people who favor making certain concessions on the neutron bomb issue in the hope that the Soviet Union will respond by restraining its conventional and nuclear arms program and its troop deployment. Facts show this is only wishful thinking.

The Soviet Union has grown more demanding in the current trial of strength with the United States regarding the neutron bomb question. The Soviet propaganda machine has repeatedly carried articles blasting the U.S. Government's decision to defer neutron bomb production and criticizing the United States for "taking a bizarre stand," "using dishonorable means" and "not resolving the neutron weapon issue." The writer of a PRAVDA article even boisterously said: "The United States wants to use an ambiguous decision as an ace in negotiating with the Soviet Union. This has never succeeded in the past and it will not succeed in the future." What a good smack in the face of Americans who wishfully hope for Soviet restraint in the nuclear arms race.

OPENING DEBATE REPORTED IN UN SPECIAL SESSION ON NAMIBIA

OW251640Y Peking NCNA in English 1539 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--The ninth special session of the United Nations General Assembly opened here this morning to discuss the question of Namibia. The special session is being held in conformity with the terms of a resolution adopted by the General Assembly last year. The special session will examine the situation in Namibia and will further rally international opinion in support of the Namibian people's struggle for free and unfettered exercise of their right to self-determination and national independence.

To prepare for the current special session, the UN Council for Namibia held a series of extraordinary plenary meetings in Lusaka, capital of Zambia, last March. At these meetings a Lusaka declaration on Namibia was adopted and recommendations were put forward for the special session. Attending the session are representatives of more than 140 member states, UN agencies representatives and delegates from the Organization of African Unity. A delegation of South-West African People's Organization is attending the session as observer. The Chinese delegation with Chen Chu as its chairman attended the opening meeting.

Lazar Mousov of Yugoslavia, president of the 32d session of the assembly, was elected president of the current special session. Mojsov pointed out at the meeting that in defiance of all decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, the racist South African regime had failed to demonstrate its willingness to terminate its illegal occupation and colonial oppression of Namibia. The colonialist regime had been undertaking measures directly aimed at undermining the future of Namibia as a free and sovereign state. It not only carried out racist policy of apartheid, but also waged war against the liberation movement of Namibia and launched attacks against adjacent independent African states.

He stressed that the special session should adopt such decisions as would expedite the process of enabling the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. These decisions must reflect UN support for a genuine independence of Namibia, and for safeguarding its national unity and territorial integrity.

During the general debate, Miss Gwendoline Konre of Zambia, chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, and Salim Ahmed Salim of Tanzania, chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, took the floor. Miss Konre pointed out that the will of the people wa irreversible. Colonialist exploitation and control were no longer tolerated by the Namibian people. The Namibian people had the full support of all progressives of mankind. She urged that the special session must determine in a most effective manner, the conditions and steps for the immediate independence of Namibia in realization of its solemn commitment to the people of Nambia.

Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, expressed his belief that only an intensified armed liberation struggle would create the necessary condition for the realization of self-determination, genuine national independence and social liberation. He urged the special session to adopt a political declaration and practical programme of action to assist the struggling people of Namibia to accelerate the process of liberation. The special session will close on May 3.

UNITED STATES

CANCER STUDY GROUP LED BY WU HUAN-HSING VISITS WASHINGTON

OW251304Y Peking NCNA in English 1244 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The Cancer Study Group of the Chinese Medical Association left Washington for visits to the southern and western parts of the United States on April 23, according to a Washington report. During its stay in Washington, the group led by Wu Huan-hsing with Li Ping and Tu Pao-chung as its deputy leaders visited the U.S. National Cancer Institute of the National Institutes of Health, the Howard University Medical Center and the Frederick Cancer Research Center. The Chinese guests were feted by Director Doctor Donald S. Fredrickson of the National Institutes of Health and Director Doctor Archur Upton of the National Center Institute.

U.S. Senators and members of the House of Representatives who had visited China invited all the members of the group to have a luncheon. The Chinese cancer specialists were guests of honour at a family gathering of U.S. Senator E. Kennedy, Peter G. Bourne, special assistant to the President for health issues, received all members of the Chinese group at the White House on April 22. That evening, prominent Chinese-American Doctor Chen-pien Li gave a welcome reception for the visiting Chinese group. Present were over one hundred people including the director of the U.S. National Cancer Institute, Professors Chih-kung Jen and Chang Chieh-chien.

Upon its arrival in and departure from Washington, the Chinese group was greeted and seen off by Han Hsu, deputy chief of the Liaison Office of the People's Republic of China in the United States, and scientists of the National Cancer Institute of the United States.

SOVIET UNION

USUR DELEGATION LED BY ILICHEV MET BY YU CHAN IN PEKING

OW260718Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (AFP)--Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, head of the Soviet delegation in border negotiations with China arrived from Moscow today by special plane. Mr Ilichev, who last left Peking on February 28 last year after three months of inconclusive talks, was met at the airport by the head of the Chinese side in the talks, Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan. Also there to greet him were Soviet Charge d'Affaires Mr A. Brezhnev and diplomats from the seven Soviet bloc countries. These Sino-Soviet negotiations have been going on since 1969 following border incidents on the Ussuri River in northeastern China. Mr Ilichev arrived on a special 1347 Tupolev at 2:10 PM (0610 GMT).

Ilichev Has 'Some Hopes'

OW260858Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (AFP)--Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev on arrival here today appeared fairly optimistic about his new conversations in Peking about the border dispute with China. Returning after a 14-month interruption of the talks, Mr Ilichev and his delegation were greeted this afternoon very courteously if not warmly by head of the Chinese side in the talks, Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan. A dozen Chinese officials in the talks, welcoming the Soviet delegation, were all smiles.

Asked about his hopes for the renewed border negotiations after nine years of failure, Mr Ilichev said: "Hopes? It is not possible for a man to live without hopes and I also have some hopes." The first official round of talks will not be until after May 1 and preliminary technical sessions to finalize the agenda and brief the delegations. Probably the talks will be held in turn at the Chinese Foreign Ministry and the Soviet Embassy.

In reply to another question Mr Ilichev said he would stay in Peking "as long as necessary" for the talks. Asked his opinion on the current state of Sino-Soviet relations, at their lowest ebb since the Cultural Revolution and the bloody 1969 incidents on the Ussuri River, Mr Ilichev would only say: "Let me think about it." On new Soviet proposals to unblock the inconclusive talks, the Soviet delegate merely said: "You want to know too much."

"Ni hao", (good afternoon) said Mr Ilichev to Mr Yu Chan as he stepped off the plane after a 14 month absence following a deadlock in the three-month negotiations. "Good afternoon. I see you have not forgotten your Chinese," replied the Chinese negotiator. Mr Ilichev arrived in Peking on a special Aeroflot Tupolev 134A. On the tarmac dominated by a giant portrait of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung, he was introduced to the other Chinese delegates to the talks.

Soviet Charge d'Affaires Aleksey Brezhnev welcomed Mr Ilichev with flowers and the traditional Russian bearhug. Mission heads from the seven Soviet bloc countries were at the airport and the vice foreign minister embraced in turn the Cuban ambassador and diplomats from Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Outer Mongolia.

General Vasiliy Lobanov, deputy leader of the Soviet delegation and an expert on border issues, has been in Peking since November 1976 and was on hand to welcome the party. A Soviet official said today that the new talks were simply a "routine continuation" of the 1969 series which began after the incidents in March, June and July of that year and the historic meeting between the late Premier Chou En-lai and Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin on September 11, 1969, at Peking airport.

Peking diplomatic circles appear skeptical about the outcome of the new round of talks. The Chinese reiterated their intransigent position in a Foreign Ministry note on March 9 replying to a February 24 message from the Supreme Soviet. In this note the Chinese Government called for "concrete acts" instead of "empty statements" in order to normalize relations between the two countries. China demanded an agreement sanctioning the status quo on the border in accordance with an "understanding" between Chou En-lai and Mr Kosygin which the Soviets deny existed. China also demanded the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Mongolia and from the Chinese border, a million men according to its own estimate.

The war of words, even cold war between the Soviets and China reached a climax recently with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's tour of military bases along the Chinese border. Diplomatic circles here felt that unless the Soviets have new suggestions the negotiations once again have a pretty slim chance of success.

USSR 'PIPEDREAM' OF WORLD DOMINATION IN HITLER, TOJO MOLD

HK250849Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 17 Apr 78 p 6 HK

[International affairs notes by Ho Chiang [0149 3068]: "Those About To Bite Will Retract Their Claws"]

[Excerpts] Before pouncing on people or other animals, wild beasts always retract their claws to gather strength and delude their prey so they can strike a lethal blow when the latter is off its guard. This is so in nature. Similar phenomenon can also be found in human society.

On 7 March 1936, Hitler proposed signing a 25-year pact of mutual nonaggression with France and Belgium. Two hours after putting forward this "peaceful" proposal, he made the first move of aggression and expansion in Europe by announcing the annexation of the Rhineland. Hitler used the same trick on numerous occasions.

We can cite another example. On 5 November 1941, the Tojo cabinet of Japan sent former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin Kurusu to the United States to assist Ambassador Nomura in the U.S.-Japanese talks. On the same day, Tojo drew up the combat order sending the Japanese fleet on a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, the principal U.S. naval base in the Pacific. On 7 December, Kurusu and Nomura sought an interview with U.S. Secretary of State Hull and presented to him Japan's reply to a U.S. memorandum. At this very moment, "tora, tora, tora," the signal of the successful raid on Pearl Harbor by Japanese naval and air forces, had already reached the "Imperial Army Headquarters" in Tokyo.

If we say Hitler and Hideki Tojo were "experts" in retracting their claws before setting out to bite, then the Soviet social imperialists have not only learned this trick from them but have developed it on a much wider scope and a much larger scale. [paragraph continues]

Tojo sought a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" dominated by the Japanese emperor. Today the Soviet Union wants to build a Russian empire covering the entire world. What it intends to swallow is not a certain country or region but the whole world. For this purpose, it has developed a new "trick" of retracting one claw to befuddle others, at the same time using its other claw to strike others in the back.

More than 2 years ago, in the posture of the initiator of "detente," Brezhnev promised to "make Europe a continent where there are no more military upheavals." It seemed the polar bear intended to retract its claws from Europe.

More than 2 years have passed. Barring the fact that it has snatched away advanced technology and installations worth billions of U.S. dollars from Western Europe, this superpower apparently has not taken away anything. However, people discover its claws have become much sharper.

Africa is quite another picture. Shortly after the European security conference held in Helsinki, the Soviet Union sent mercenaries into Angola and then maneuvered them into invading Zaire. Afterward, it provoked conflicts over the Horn of Africa and seized the opportunity to plant mercenaries in this strategically important region. While complacently digging its claws into Africa and throwing out feelers, this polar bear keeps a watchful eye on Western Europe. The reason is that once it has Africa under its thumb, it can control the production areas and transport lines of energy and certain strategic raw materials in Western Europe and hence outstrip the United States in the scramble over Western Europe.

While making these strategic moves in Africa for the purpose of ultimately defeating the United States, the Soviet Union is also holding talks with the United States on the "limitation" of strategic arms, on disarmament, on the prohibition of antisatellite tests, etc., in the hope of hoodwinking the public with the sweet talk of "detente" and "cooperation." In this way it performs its "ingenious trick" of retracting one claw and stretching out the other before the whole world. When others "associate" Soviet intervention and expansion in Africa with the Strategic Arms "Limitation" Talks, Moscow flies into a rage as if they have done it a great injustice. Strangely enough, some people actually came forth to mediate by declaring there was "no connection" between the two. This inflates the arrogance of this superpower all the more.

According to an ancient Chinese proverb: "The fox wishes to cross the river, but its tail lets it down." The fox wishes to swim across the river but is held back by its big tail which is soaked with water. Soviet social imperialism wishes to swim across the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic and land on Western Europe, but its big imperialist tail reveals itself more and more and gets heavier and heavier in the process. In the end, in spite of its ingenious trick of "retracting claws," it can only wake up from the pipedream of "lording it over others" just like Hitler and Hideki Tojo.

UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR DETONATION AT SEMIPALATINSK DETECTED

OW251532Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The Soviet Union detonated a nuclear device at its Semipalatinsk underground test site in southwestern Siberia on April 21, REUTER reported yesterday quoting a report of the U.S. Department of Energy.

The U.S. agency said that it recorded seismic signals from the test site at 0307 GMT. It was the third nuclear test recorded at the site this year.

NORTH ASIA

DPRK MILITARY ATACHE GIVES RECEPTION IN PEKING

OW251530Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Senior Colonel Kim Po-yun, military attache of the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in China gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 46th anniversary of the founding of Korean People's Army.

Among the guests at the reception were Su Yu, a leading member of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-minister of national defence; Yang Yung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Pi-yeh, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Wang Ping, political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; Chang Chin-hsiang, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tu Yu-yun, assistant foreign trade minister; and leading members of various arms and services, the PLA Peking units, the PLA Peking Garrison and leading members of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su was present. A Korean feature film was shown at the reception.

DPRK DEMOCRATIC FRONT APPEALS FOR KOREAN UNIFICATION

OW251852Y Peking NCNA in English 1757 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland appealed to all patriotic forces who desire reunification to join at one place and hold a discussion on measures to save the nation in a spirit of national unity, irrespective of 'ideological and political differences' according to KCNA report. This stand was manifest in its appeal addressed to the political parties and public organisations of South Korea and overseas compatriot organisations.

The appeal was made public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the historic April joint conference held in Pyongyang in April 1948 and which was attended by representatives of the North and South Korean political parties and social organisations at the instance of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song.

The appeal stressed: "We solemnly call once again for the speedy convening of a nation-wide political consultative conference to be attended by the political parties, groupings and people of all walks of life in the north and the south and all the overseas compatriots organisations, and to draw on the previous experience of the April joint conference, to discuss measures for overcoming the national difficulty.

The appeal went on: "Today the tragedy in our country is the permanent division due to the criminal 'two Koreas' policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. 'Two Koreas'--this is not what our nation wants. It is the greatest disgrace and calamity in the history of our nation. He who truly loves his country and sets store by the future of the nation cannot remain indifferent to the tragedy of national division." In order to reunify the divided country, the first step is for all the patriotic forces in the north and the south to pool their strength and achieve national unity, transcending their differences in ideology, ideal and system.

The appeal further said: "Every one of the Korean people desires one reunified country, not national division.

"Let us all unite closely under the banner of national reunification and decisively smash the manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and the traitors who seek to perpetuate this split in the nation!

"Let us all join hands in paving the road to reunification on the three principles of national reunification reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people!"

It noted: "The political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in South Korea and all the overseas compatriots organisations should not tolerate any longer the manoeuvres of the Pak Chong-hui clique, a pack of ferocious fascist hooligans and separatists, to stay on in power indefinitely but fight more staunchly to put an end to the fascist dictatorship and democratize South Korea."

It urged them: Struggle more vigorously to bring earlier the day of glory when we will build a reunified and independent state of the 50 million people in the 3,000 ri land of our beloved fatherland!

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland expresses the belief that all the political parties, social organisations and people of all walks of life in South Korea and all the overseas compatriots organisations will positively respond to our patriotic appeal.

A report meeting was held here yesterday to mark the 30th anniversary of the joint conference of representatives of the North and South Korean political parties and social organisations. Korean party and government leaders Pak Song-chol, Kim Chong-nin, Chong Chun-ki and Kim Man-kum attended the meeting. Comrade Kim Man-kum gave a report at the meeting.

TENG YING-CHAO RECEIVES FORMER JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY CHIEF

OW221400Y Peking NCNA in English 1204 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA)--Teng Ying-chao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, had a cordial meeting here at noon today with Kozo Sasaki, his wife and daughter. Kozo Sasaki is former chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party and an old friend of the Chinese people.

During the past twenty odd years, Kozo Sasaki has visited China on several occasions. He is noted for his efforts to build up a profound friendship between the Japanese and Chinese peoples. The late Premier Chou En-lai met with him on a number of occasions.

At the meeting today, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao extended a warm welcome to Kozo Sasaki on his revisit to China. She appreciated his contribution in promoting friendship between the people of China and Japan and in the struggle against hegemonism. Kozo Sasaki said that the signing of a Sino-Japan peace and friendship treaty is completely in accord with the interests of the people of both countries. He said he would dedicate himself to the establishment of true friendly relations between Japan and China.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Teng Ying-chao gave a luncheon in honour of the Japanese guests. Present on the occasion were Chu Tu-nan and Sun Ping-hua, adviser and secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association respectively, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry. The Japanese visitors will shortly leave here to tour southern China before returning home.

LIAO CHENG-CHIH MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE GROUP FROM JAPAN

OW221630Y Peking NCNA in English 1549 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with a visiting group of Overseas Chinese from Kaoyao, Kaoming and Kaoho of Kwangtung Province now residing in Japan. Present at the meeting were Lin Hsiu-te, deputy director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs under the State Council, and Chuang Ming-li, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese.

JAPAN'S WORKERS! PARTY PAPER HAILS CAMBODIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW231526Y Peking NCNA in English 1508 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Apr (HSINHUA) -- RONO SENBO, organ of the Workers' Party of Japan, ran a special issue on April 15 warmly congratulating the third anniversary of the founding of Democratic Kampuchea. The newspaper devoted two whole pages to the heroic history of the Kampuchean people's struggle for liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and their hard work for socialist revolution and socialist construction. An article in the special issue says the Kampuchean people's victory on April 17, 1975, set a brilliant example that so long as the people unite to master the destiny of the country and wage a resolute struggle, a small country can defeat a big one and win its own liberation. The victory of the Kampuchean people has added a new experience to the thinking of people's war, and has made tremendous contributions to the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle.

It says that since the victory of the revolution, the Communist Party of Kampuchea has upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat and defended and consolidated the new-born people's power. Speaking about the successes in Kampuchea's domestic socialist construction, the article highly praises the revolutionary spirit displayed by the Kampuchean people in sticking to independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

Democratic Kampuchea, it says, is one with the Thir World on the international arena, who supports the struggle of the oppressed people and oppressed nations throughout the world. An increasing number of countries of the five continents have forged friendly relations with it.

The reason why the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, have come out with so much vicious abuse and slander against Democratic Kampuchea lies in the fact that the Communist Party of Kampuchea has adhered to Marxism-Leninism, persisted in the dictatorship of the proletariat and steadfastly carried out anti-hegemony diplomacy, the article concludes.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REPORTAGE ON VISITING THAI DELEGATIONS! ACTIVITIES

Judicial Group

OW211634Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Ho Lan-chieh, vice-president of the Chinese Supreme People's Court, had a meeting with the judicial visiting group from Thailand here this afternoon. The visiting group is led by Sansoen Kraichitti, chief justice of the Civil Court of Bangkok.

At the meeting, the vice-president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Thai friends. They also exchanged experience in judicial work.

Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, attended the meeting.

The Thai friends will leave Peking shortly for a tour of southern China before going home.

Peng Chung Meets Judicial Visitors

ON 251826Y Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Vice-Chairman Peng Chung of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee met this evening with the visiting judicial group from Thailand led by Sansoen Kraichitti, chief justice of the Civil Court of Bangkok. They had a cordial and friendly talk.

Vice-Chairman Wang Chien of the municipal Revolutionary Committee was among those present.

In his speech at the banquet Peng Chung said: "China and Thailand are friendly neighbours. Not long ago, we received Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan in Shanghai, and today we are glad to receive the visiting judicial group from Thailand." He expressed the belief that relations between the two countries would be further developed.

In reply, the delegation's leader Sansoen Kraichitti said: "As soon as we set foot on Chinese soil we were warmly received by the Chinese people, whose warm hospitality we find very gratifying." He hoped for the continuing development of friendship between the two countries.

The group flew into Shanghai from Peking on April 22. During their stay in Shanghai, the guests visited a rural people's commune, a new housing estate, the Shanghai prison and the People's Court in the Puto District.

'Friendly' Public Figures

OW211722Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordia! and friendly conversation here this afternoon with a group of Thai public figures friendly to China headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Sawet Piamphongsant and Mrs. Thanpooying Usana Pramoj, wife of former Thai Prime Minister Seni Pramoj.

After the meeting, Vice-Chairman Liao Cheng-chih gave a dinner in their honour. Thai Ambassador to China and Mrs. Kasemsri were present. Also present were Yang Kung-su and Kung Hsiao, leading members of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau. During their current tour of China, the Thai guests have already visited Canton, Kueilin and Peking. They will leave Peking shortly for a tour of Nanking and Shanghai before returning home.

Chen Hsi-lien Meets Sports Group

OW213622Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien met here this afternoon with the delegation of the Sports Promotion Organization of Thailand, with Luang Chartrakarn Kosol as its leader and Kong Visudharomn as its deputy leader. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Attending the meeting were Thai Ambassador to China Kasems Amosorn Kasemsri and Colonel Anu Romayanond, leader of the visiting Thai gymnastics delegation. Also present were Wang Meng, minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Lu Chin-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation; Sung Chung, secretary general of the federation, and Shen Ping, director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

SOUTH ASIA

REPORTAGE OF PAKISTANI ADMIRAL MOHAMMAD SHARIF'S VISIT

Islamabad Departure

OW240754Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of the Naval Staff of Pakistan, and his wife left here yesterday evening for a friendly visit to China on the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence of the People's Republic of China. Rear Admiral K.R. Niazi, deputy chief of the Naval Staff, and others saw them off at the airport. Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Lu Wei-chao and his wife and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy I Fei were also present.

Hsu Hsiang-chien Receives Sharif

OW241329Y Peking NCNA in English 1312 CMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of national defence, met here this afternoon with Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of staff of the navy of Pakistan, his wife and the members of this party.

Vice-Premier Hsu Hsiang-chien had a cordial and friendly conversation with Admiral Sharif and other distinguished Pakistani guests.

Present were Mumtaz Ali Alvie, Pakistani ambassador to China, and Captain M.A.K. Qureshi, navy attache of the Fakistani Embassy in China. Also present were Hsiao Ching-kuang, the Chinese vice-minister of national defence and naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the P.L.A.; Wang Wan-lin, deputy naval commander; and Liu Chun-pei, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. Admiral Sharif and his party arrived in Peking this morning for a visit to China.

Hsiao Ching-kuang Fetes Naval Chief

OW241710Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA)--Hsiao Ching-kuang, the Chinese vice-minister of national defence and naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, this evening gave a banquet at the Great Hall of the People in honour of Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of staff of the Pakistani Navy, his wife and other members of his party. The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. In their toasts, both Hsiao Ching-kuang and Admiral Sharif praised warmly the deep friendship that exists between the peoples and armed forces of China and Pakistan.

Hsiao Ching-kuang said: "Our great leader Chairman Mao and our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai attached great importance to Sino-Pakistani relations and gave their personal guidance to the work of strengthening the friendship between the two countries. Our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng also attaches great importance to this friendship."

He said that this friendship had stood the test of time and had been constantly consolidated and strengthened. The common struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose hegemonism had bound the two peoples closely.

Admiral Sharif pointed out that Pakistan's close friendship with China went back a long way. The Pakistani people, he said, had always enjoyed the unflinching support of the Chinese people. "This friendship between our peoples has withstood the test of time and the stresses and strains of a changing world." He said that they looked forward to the growth of Chinese naval strength which would contribute to the strength and stability of freedom-loving people in various parts of the world.

Pakistani Ambassador Muntaz Ali Alvie, his wife, the air and naval attaches and other embassy officials attended the banquet. Also representing China were Wang Wan-lin, deputy commander of the navy, Yang Kuo-yu, naval chief of staff, and Li Chung-chi, deputy commander of the Peking Garrison. The banquet was followed by a performance of songs and dances by the navy's song and dance ensemble.

Sharif Gives Banquet

OW251632Y Peking NCNA in English 1602 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Admiral Mohammad Sharif, chief of staff of the navy of Pakistan, and Begum Sharif gave a banquet here this evening.

Attending were Hsiao Ching-kuang, the Chinese vice-minister of national defence and naval commander of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Wang Wan-lin, deputy naval commander; Yang Kuo-yu, chief of Naval Staff; and Li Chung-chi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking Garrison.

Admiral Sharif and Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang proposed toasts at the banquet. Admiral Sharif said that since they had set foot in this great country, they had been able to speak to Chinese friends with candour. He said Pakistan had no designs against anyone, and they were determined to safeguard their territorial integrity and their independence.

In his toast, Naval Commander Hsiao Ching-kuang said the Chinese people and their army attach great importance to the traditional friendship between the people and armed forces of China and Pakistan. He expressed the conviction that the visit by Admiral and Begum Sharif would contribute to Sino-Pakistan friendship. Pakistan Ambassador to China Muntaz Ali Alvie, Mrs. Alvie, naval and air attaches and other officials of the Pakistan Embassy in Peking were present.

EUROPE

OFFICIALS MEET CHEN MU-HUA ON RETURN FROM ROMANIAN VISIT

OW251608Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The Chinese Government delegation led by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries, returned here by special plane this evening after a visit to Romania.

The delegation was met at the airport by Yu Chiu-li and Keng Piao, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers, Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister, Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, Wang Chuan, vice-minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building, Yu Hsiao-ku, a leading member of the State Bureau of Supplies, and Wang Fu-lin, deputy director of the State Council General Office. Also present were Romanian Ambassador Nicolae Gavrilescu, Mrs. Gavrilescu, and embassy officials.

This afternoon, when Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and others left Urumchi, where they made a stop-over, they were seen off at the airport by leading members of the party committee and the Revolutionary Committee of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region and other organizations, including Wang Feng, Liu Chen and Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREEK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Athens Departure

OW240815Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Athens, 23 Apr (HSINHUA) -- A Greek parliamentary delegation, with former cabinet Minister Georgios Voyatzis as its leader and D. Karaiskakis as its deputy leader, left here this evening for a visit to China upon invitation. Chinese Ambassador to Greece Ho Yang saw the delegation off at the airport.

In the evening of April 20, Ambassador Ho Yang gave a farewell dinner for the delegation. Present at the dinner were president of the parliament Dhimitrios Papaspirou, minister to the office of the prime minister C. Stephanopoulos, the leader, deputy leader and all the members of the delegation, Director General of the New Democratic Party G. Misailidis and Director of the First Division of Political Affairs of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs G. Mazarakis.

[AT--Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek at 1600 GMT on 24 April added: "The Greek deputies are taking a message from the chairman of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, Dhimitrios Papaspirou, to the chairman of the Chinese National Assembly. It must be noted that this is the first time that the Peking Government has officially invited Greek deputies."]

Ulanfu Meets Group

OW260820Y Peking NCNA in English 0750 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the group of members of the Greek parliament. Leader of the group is Georgios Voyatzis and deputy leader Dimitrios Karaiskakis. Greek Ambassador to China Dhimitrios Velissaropoulos attended the meeting.

Present were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Hsieh Li, a leading member of the institute, and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the Department of West European Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

GREEK MINISTER OF COMMERCE PANAYIOTOPOULOS' VISIT DETAILED

Leaves Canton

OW211636Y Peking NCNA in English 1514 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 21 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Yeoryios Panayiotopoulos, minister of commerce of the Hellenic Republic, Mrs. Panayiotopoulos and his party left here by train today after a friendly visit to China. Seeing them off at the railway station were Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade, and his wife Wei Huar tu, and Yang Kang-hua, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

The Greek minister and his party flew to Canton from Peking yesterday morning. In the afternoon, they visited the China export commodities fair. Greek Ambassador Dhimitrios Velissaropoulos accompanied them on the visit. They were guests of honour at a banquet given by the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee the same evening. Minister Li Chiang and his wife Wei Huan-tu and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Chia Shih attended the banquet.

Talks With Li Hsien-nien

AT191830Y Athens Domestic Television Service in Greek 1800 GMT 19 Apr 78 AT

[Text] Commerce Minister Panayiotopoulos, who is visiting China, accompanied by Ambassador Velissaropoulos and members of the Greek delegation this morning had a 90-minute conference with the second vice premier of the Chinese Government, Li Hsien-nien.

He presented to the Chinese official a message of friendship from the president of the republic, Tsatscs, and a message of friendship from Prime Minister Karamanlis to Hua Kuo-feng and the other leaders of the country. He also conferred with him in a warm and cordial atmosphere on questions related to a greater expansion of relations between the two countries.

Li Hsien-nien asked Panayiotopoulos to convey the esteem of the Chinese leaders to the president of the Greek Republic and to the Greek prime minister as well as his personal wishes to Panayiotopoulos personally, to the Greek Government and to the Greek people.

Greek Tobacco Trade

AT191235Y Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1130 GMT 19 Apr 78 AT

[Text] The People's Republic of China will import Greek tobacco despite the fact that China is itself a tobacco-producing country, exporting considerable quantities. In the first phase China will make a trial purchase of 500 tons of Greek tobacco for experimentation purposes. It will then place large orders.

This was mentioned in a report to the Commerce Ministry, which stressed the success of contacts by Minister Panayiotopoulos, who is visiting China.

According to the same report, Minister for Foreign Trade Li Chiang said his country will purchase larger quantities of goods from Greece without annual quantitative restrictions. He also asked that trade between the two countries should be considerably increased.

The mission under Panayiotopoulos is cooperating with appropriate Chinese authorities preparing a list of goods to be exchanged from either side. The report also mentions that Panayiotopoulos had important contacts with representatives of the Chinese leadership and that the press and the country's information media attribute special significance to the Panayiotopoulos visit, stressing the general desire of the people of China for development of trade relations with Greece.

GREEK JOURNALIST DELEGATION MEETS WITH ULANFU, DEPARTS

OW241644Y Peking NCNA in English 1614 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation here to smorning with the Greek journalists' delegation led by Phaedon Morphis. Present on the occasion were members of the delegation Vassilios Nikolopoulos, Vassos Vassiliou, Haris Bousbourelis and Maria Karavia. Greek Ambassador to China Dhimitrios Velissaropoulos and his wife were also present.

On hand were Chin Chao, Yang Chia-hsiang and An Wen-i, leading members of press organizations in the Chinese capital; Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the ministry's West European Affairs Department. The delegation left here for home by air this evening after visits to Peking, Changsha, Shaoshan, Canton, Shanghai and Nanking.

REPORTAGE ON SPANISH TRADE DELEGATION ACTIVITIES

Tsui Chun Fetes Group

OW21-0931Y Peking NCNA in English 1733 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 23 Apr (HSINHWA) -- Tsui Chun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, feted Carlos Bustelo, Spanish vice-minister of commerce and tourism, and his party this evening. Present were leading members of the Chinese departments concerned, including Sun So-chang, Chi Tsung-hua, Tsao Ying-fang and Chin Hsu. Norberto Ferrer, second secretary of the Spanish Embassy in China, was also present. The guests arrived in Peking this morning.

Wang Chen Meets Visitors

OW250958Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Wang Chen, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with an official trade delegation from Spain here this morning. The delegation is led by Carlos Bustelo, Spanish vice-minister of commerce and tourism. Norberto Ferrer, second secretary of the Spanish Embassy in China attended the meeting. Present was Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Tsui Chun. Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, met the Spanish guests here this afternoon.

Trade Agreement Signed

LD241056Y Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 24 Apr 78 LD

[Text] In Peking today an official Spanish Government mission signed a trade agreement which will greatly increase the importance of Spanish-Chinese economic relations. The Spanish delegation of six experts, is led by Carlos Bustelo, under secretary for trade. By the agreement Spain grants China most favored-nation status. The agreement also envisages equilibrium in the balance of payments and greater mutual cooperation.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PDRY ESTABLISHES YEMENI-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

OW241446Y Peking NCNA in English 1258 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Aden, 23 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The Central Committee of the Unified National Front Political Organisation and the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity issued on April 21 a resolution under which a Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Association was decided to be set up, reported the ADEN NEWS AGENCY.

According to the resolution, the decision was in response to the spirit of the constitution of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and in accordance with the basic regulations of the Yemeni Association for Friendship with Peoples and the proposals of the Secretariat of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity. Under the resolution, Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas was appointed chairman, Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rabbuh Jabr vice-chairman, and 'Abdallah Sabulah secretary, of the Yemeni-Chinese Friendship Association.

NCNA CORRESPONDENT ON PDRY INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

OW241545Y Peking NCNA in English 0802 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Aden, 23 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has attained rapid development in its national industries since its independence in 1967. This is the conclusion reached by a HSINHUA correspondent during his tour of this country before Premier 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to China.

In an interview with this correspondent, 'Abdallah Sa'id 'Abdan, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Industry, said that prior to 1967 Democratic Yemen, having been for a long time exploited and plundered by colonialism, was an under-developed country with hardly any national industry. However, since 1971, the Democratic Yemen Government has followed the ideal of self-reliance, issued decrees concerned with this and increased the level of investment to promote the development of national industries. By the end of 1977, a total of 45 factories had been set up, 24 of which were nationally owned. The total value of the output from the factories affiliated to the Ministry of Industry amounted to more than 15 million dinars, an increase of 217.5 percent as compared with the figures for 1969. This also represented an 18.4 percent increase over the figures for 1976.

The country is now in a position to produce a number of items for domestic consumption and even have surplus for export. The manager of the Aden salt works told this correspondent their production had reached 110,000 to 120,000 tons per annum, and that a considerable portion of this could be exported since it more than satisfied domestic needs. Last year the salt works exported 30,000 tons of salt to various African countries and this year the figure is expected to reach 40,000 tons. This will create income to be used for national construction. This encouraging result was achieved in a space of less than two years since the works was inaugurated in June 1976.

The Aden farm tool and hardware factory is another plant which has attained rapid growth. The manager of this factory said its production last year was valued at 250,000 dinars and this figure was expected to increase to 320,000 dinars this year. 40 percent of the farm tools produced by this factory can be exported to nearby Third World countries. The correspondent noted an atmosphere of prosperity and optimism when he visited this factory.

The Aden cigarette factory and match factory are two other plants of which the people of Democratic Yemen are proud. 51 percent of their capital investment is from the government and the remaining 49 percent is from private individuals. A leading member of the cigarette factory recalled that when it was put into operation in 1973, the factory had only one set of machines and a team of 35 workers. By 1977, as a result of government involvement and the efforts of the workers and employees, the number of cigarettes produced has quickly increased to 820 million. This is an increase of 2.6 times the figure for 1974. A similar achievement was made in the match factory which was inaugurated in 1971 at which time it was manned by 25 workers. Now the supply of home-produced cigarettes and matches is sufficient to satisfy Democratic Yemen's home requirements.

Of the 1,400 workers of the Aden textile mill, 60 percent are women. Before they were admitted to the factory, the women wore the traditional veil and black garment and were not allowed to go outside.

Mis of them had never seen a spinning machine or a loom in their life. Now, dressed in white overalls, this first generation of women textile workers, is skillfully working beside men workers. To learn the new techniques, they have worked hard and made rapid progress. A skilled woman worker called Zhihara demonstrated her spinning method for us and her facility andmastery of the technique deserved the unanimous admiration it was accorded. Workers at the factory have mastered the fundamentals of the whole production process from the preparation of raw materials, machine maintenance, spinning and weaving, and pattern designing to printing and dying. Last year, the factory fulfilled its annual production plan one month ahead of schedule. It produced five million metres of good quality printed cloth and other cotton cloth.

The country's achievement in industry represents a victory won by the government and people in the economic field since independence. It also serves as a proof of the correctness of the country's policy of developing its national industry along the lines of self-reliance.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

COMMENT ON PANAMANIAN 'VICTORY' IN CANAL DISPUTE WITH U.S.

NCNA Report

OW221233Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA) -- On April 18 the U.S. Senate approved the new Panama Canal treaty. This may be seen as another victory won by the Panamanian people in their struggle to re-establish their sovereignty over the canal and the Canal Zone. The new canal treaty and the treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the canal (both replacing the U.S.-imposed treaty of 1903) were signed by the Panamanian head of government, Omar Torrijos and the U.S. President, Jimmy Carter on September 7, 1977. Since then, a sharp struggle has continued between those trying to retain the U.S. colonial interests in the Canal Zone, and the Panamanians who insist on the full exercise of state sovereignty there.

For its part Panama ratified the two treaties through a plebiscite on October 23 last year. In the U.S. Senate, however, where proceedings began on February 8 this year, the treaties were greatly delayed by a marathon debate. A group of senators who opposed the treaty, sought to interfere with the debate's progress by constant appeals on "procedural matters." Then they produced more than 30 motions of "revision", "reservation" or "understanding" on the treaty concerned with the canal's neutrality, and over 50 umendments to the new canal treaty itself. They were seeking to prevent the ratification of the treaty in its original form. It was against this background of contention that the notorious "DeConcini amendment" was presented. This amendment gives the United States the right to keep troops in the Canal Zone after the year 2000 and to use them to "defend" the canal without the consent of Panama. It was made to the treaty which is concerned with the canal's neutrality, and which was ratified by the Senate on March 16. This only exposed the hegemonist ambitions of certain factions in the United States who want to continue intervention in Panama's sovereignty and the U.S. colonial occupation of the canal. In a recent interview with the Chicago SUN-TIMES, General Omar Torrijos made a telling comment on the amendment, when he said that it constituted a threat to Panama's state sovereignty and was a U.S. replica of Brezhnev's theory of "limited sovereignty".

Both the government and people of Panama have been strongly opposed to the "De Concini amendment" which hurts Panama's national dignity. General Torrijos addressed a letter to the heads of government of the member states of the United Nations in connection with the matter. The Panamanian Government, in various other ways, made it clear that it was not going to accept any substantial revision of the signed treaties. At the same time, the public who had been closely following both the debate and the pattern of voting in the U.S. Senate, came out with angry protests against the DeConcini amendment and demonstrations of their determination to continue fighting to achieve full state sovereignty across Panamanian territory.

A just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust one finds little. Panama's stand won support from Third World countries, especially from Latin American countries and world public opinion has also shown great concern. The presidents of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and other Latin American countries have expressed support for the Panamanian people's struggle for their sovereignty over the canal. Some governments in the Second World including Britain, France, Japan, Canada and West Germany also showed their favour to the new treaties when the treaties were being debated in the U.S. Senate.

The serious and just attitude adopted by Panama towards the defence of its sovereignty and the worldwide support it has received have put the United States to an awkward position. Those senators who supported the new treaties were busy lobbying inside and outside the conference rooms to seek a solution. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance asked both proponents and opponents to be prudent. He said: "Disapproval of the treaties will have a serious effect on relations with our allies in this hemisphere and in effect, not only in the Third World but around the world."

It was under the strong demand and pressure of the Panamanian people and the people of other Third World countries that the United States eventually had to ratify the new Panama Canal treaty. Moreover, in order to alleviate the strong objections the DeConcini amendment had touched off at home and abroad, the Senate passed a separate bill professing that the United States "has no intention to intervene in the internal affairs, political independence or territorial integrity of Panama," when it exercises the rights to keep the canal open, neutral, secure and accessible.

Although the Panamanian people have won a victory in their struggle for the ratification of the new canal treaty, their task for complete sovereignty over the canal has not ended. It takes about 22 years before the new treaties can be completely implemented. Chief of the Panamanian Government Torrijos said in a statement to the nation on April 18: "Tomorrow morning will see the beginning of a new phase of struggle." The Panamanian people have embarked on the struggle for full sovereignty over canal and Canal Zone.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary

OW221258Y leking NCNA in English 1231 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The ratification of the new "Panama Canal treaty". by the U.S. Senate represents "a major victory for the Panamanian people's struggle in upholding national independence and state sovereignty as well as a major victory for the Latin American people's struggle against hegemony," says the PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today.

The signing and ratification of the new Panama Canal treaties have gone through a long and acute struggle, the commentator notes. "In the past two months, the U.S. Senate had a heated debate over the ratification of the new canal treaties. They were finally approved following repeated consultations between the U.S. Government and the Senate. This fully reflects the mounting and irresistible trend of the cause of unity against hegemony for which Panama and other Latin American countries are fighting. Latin America belongs to the Latin Americans. After all, the strategic Panama Canal and Canal Zone can only be administered by their owners, the Panamanian people. Any superpower which insists on imposing on the Latin American people anything that violates their sovereignty against their wishes must fail eventually," the commentary stresses.

"Of course, it will not be an easy job to put the new Panama Canal treaties into full effect", the commentary says, adding that "in the 22 years to come, the American opponents of the new canal treaties will not admit their defeat lying down. Soviet social imperialism which is stepping up its penetration and expansionism in Latin America, is eyeing covetously this strategic international passage and trying to gain a foothold there by every possible means. Consequently, the Panamanian people are still faced with a long and complicated struggle."

"The Chinese people," the commentary says in conclusion, "always sympathize with and support the Panamanian people's just struggle. We believe that with the resolute support of the people of Latin America and the world, the Panamanian people will surely win final victory in their struggle to uphold national independence and recover complete sovereignty over canal and Sanal Zone."

Panamanian Foreign Ministry

OW201630Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 19 Apr (HSINHUA) -- The Foreign Ministry of Panama has issued a statement to the nation, expounding the position of the Panamanian Government on a U.S. Senate reservation to the new Panama Canal treaty which was ratified yesterday, according to local press reports today.

The statement says that, after studying the reservation adopted by the U.S. Senate that the United States has no intention to intervene in the internal affairs, political independence or territorial integrity of Panama, other than guaranteeing to keep the canal "open, neutral, secure and accessible", the Panamanian Government states that it "accepts it as a solemn guarantee on the part of the United States". However, the Panamanian Government points out that "Panama will react firmly at all times to any manifestation, purpose or intent harmful to the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Panama in exercising the regulation concerning indiscriminate and free passage, neutrality, security and accessibleness of the canal.

The statement also thanks the people and governments of those countries which had given Panama support during the difficult moments of negotiations. Newspapers in this capital in their editorials today hailed this victory of the Panamanian people. One of the editorials says that "we have won a victory, a just victory" and that from today on, the Panamanian people will "undertake the responsibility to operate, maintain and defend the canal."

I. 26 Apr 78 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TEXT OF TENG SPEECH AT NATIONAL EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

OW251942Y Peking NCNA in English 1934 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr (HSINHUA)--The following is the full text of the speech made by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, at the National Educational Work Conference which opened on April 22:

Comrades: There is much that is new on the educational front since the overthrow of the gang of four and particularly since the reform of the college enrollment system and the criticism of the "two estimates". The achievements should be fully affirmed. Both in educational circles and in society at large, however, people are hoping for even faster progress in education.

At the recent Fifth National People's Congress and the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua pointed out that in order to accomplish the general task for the new period as set forth in the constitution adopted by the congress, it is imperative to train a large contingent of working class intellectuals and greatly to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation. To do this, many questions have to be settled and much remains to be done in our educational work. The crux here is now, under the new historical conditions, to implement further the fundamental principle set forth by Chairman Mao that "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour".

This principle was formally put forward by Chairman Mao in 1958. In fact, it had been followed all along in the educational work led by our party under Chairman Mao's guidance from the period of the agrarian revolution and the war of resistance against Japan right down through the liberation war. It was further developed after liberation of the whole country, and particularly after 1958. The basic idea underlying Chairman Mao's letter to the Kiangsi Communist Labour Academy, the spring festival talks of 1964, the May 7 directive, the July 21 instruction and his talks in the summer of 1971 was to get rid of the interference arising from erroneous lines and further to implement this principle. For over two decades, large numbers of cadres, teachers, students, staff members and workers in schools and colleges have, guided by this principle, carried out many experiments and introduced many reforms with great success.

The gang of four, under the cloak of Mao Tsetung Thought, willfully distorted and trampled on this principle and led the revolution in education from the right path, causing grave damage. We not only have to straighten out confused thinking, we must also take strong measures to carry out this fundamental principle more effectively in the light of the new situation and new requirements.

Today, I should like to offer some opinions on this question.

First, we must improve the quality of education and raise the level of teaching in science and culture so as to serve proletarian politics better. Our schools are places for training competent personnel for the proletariat. Are there any criteria for judging the quality of this training? Yes, there are. As Chairman Mao put it, we must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture.

The gang of four were opposed to making strict demands on students in their study of science and culture and making such studies their main pursuit, insisting nonsensically that this would "put intellectual education first" and be "divorced from proletarian politics". They declared that one should "prefer labourers with no culture", saying "the more knowledgeable, the more reactionary". They slandered workers and workers' children who had become knowledgeable as bourgeoisie intellectuals. Great efforts are still needed at present to eliminate the pernicious influence of these absurdities spread by the gang.

Lenin repeatedly emphasized that workers could not for a minute forget their need for knowledge; that without knowledge the workers are defenceless, while with knowledge they are a force. The importance of this truth has become even clearer today. We must train workers with high attainments in science and culture and create a mammoth contingent of Red-and-expert working class intellectuals if we are to master and advance modern science and culture and the new techniques and technologies of all trades and professions, if we are to create higher labour productivity than that under capitalism, and transform China into a powerful, modern socialist country and, what is more, ultimately defeat the bourgeoisie in the spheres of the superstructure. These demands themselves are in the interest of proletarian politics.

There is no doubt that schools should always attach primary importance to a firm and correct political orientation. This, however, does not mean devoting many classroom hours to ideological and political education. In his May 7 directive, Chairman Mao said: "Their (the students!) main task is to study, and they should also learn other things; that is to say, they should learn not only book knowledge but industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs as well. They also should criticize the bourgeoisie." The criticism of the bourgeoisie undoubtedly comes within the province of ideological and political education, and so, in part, does the learning of industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs. Nevertheless, Chairman Mao explicitly pointed out that the main task of students is to study, to learn book knowledge, i.e., science and culture. Students must give first place to a firm and correct political orientation, but this does not exclude the study of science and culture. On the contrary, the higher their political consciousness, the harder the efforts and the greater the voluntary efforts the students should make to learn science and culture for the revolution. Therefore, the gang of four were not only absurd in the extreme, but they were negating and betraying proletarian politics when they opposed what they termed "putting intellectual education first", which was really an effort to improve the quality of education and raise the students' scientific and cultural level on the basis of a firm and correct political orientation.

It is not good to put too great a load on the students. We should continue to take effective measures to prevent and remedy this. But it is equally obvious that we cannot succeed in raising our science and culture to a much higher level unless we abide by the work style of being honest towards the revolutionary cause, honest in words and honest in deeds and of setting strict standards, taking a serious attitude and have a close-knit organization and firm labour discipline and unless demands are exacting and training is rigid.

If we are to catch up and surpass advanced world levels in science and technology, we must improve the quality not only of higher education but, in the first instance, the quality of secondary and elementary education. In other words, we must fill out the courses in primary and secondary schools with advanced scientific information within the capabilities of the students.

Examinations are an important method of checking on studies and on the efficacy of teaching, just as checking the quality of products is a necessary system for ensuring factory standards. Chairman Mao never opposed examinations as such; the kind of examination he opposed was one in which the students were regarded as the enemy and were subject to "surprise attack", having to answer odd and catch questions. Of course, we must not put blind faith in examinations and consider them to be the only method for checking on studies. Moreover, conscientious studies and experiments should be made on how to improve the content and the form of examinations to make them more effective. We must encourage and help students who have not done well in their examinations to continue the effort and not to worry needlessly about it.

Secondly, great efforts must be made in the schools to strengthen revolutionary order and discipline, to raise up a new generation with socialist consciousness and thus help to revolutionize the general mood of society.

The sabotage of education by the gang of four not only caused an alarming decline in the quality of scientific and general education but also seriously debased ideological and political education in the schools, undermined school discipline and contaminated the revolutionary atmosphere of socialist society. The gang of four talked glibly about politics, but in fact they went in for counterrevolutionary, antisocialist politics and used the most decadent and reactionary ideology of the exploiting classes to poison the minds of the young people, trying to make them "illiterates plus hooligans". Complete eradication of the vicious influence of the gang of four is a very serious political task vital to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Revolutionary ideals and communist virtues should be fostered from childhood. There has been a fine tradition in our party's work on education. Members of the Children's Corps and the Communist Youth League performed heroic and stirring deeds during the revolutionary war years. After the liberation of the whole country, this fine tradition was carried forward in our education work and in the work of our Youth League and Young Pioneers. For a long time, children and young people studied well and progressed every day, developed an ardent love for the motherland, the people, physical labour, science and public property, and struggled heroically and ingeniously against enemies and bad elements. The new spirit of a generation was thus fostered. The revolutionization in the spirit of the schools promoted the revolutionization in the spirit of society as a whole. This spirit, unprecedented in the history of China, won admiration from people the world over. We hope that the comrades engaged in educational work, comrades of departments concerned and every family will pay close attention to the ideological and political progress of children and young people, so as to restore and develop the fine, revolutionary traditions undermined by the gang of four. Chairman Mao said: "All departments and organizations should shoulder their responsibilities in ideological and political work.

"This applies to the Communist Party, the Youth League, government departments in charge of this work and especially to heads of educational institutions and teachers." Teachers in primary and secondary schools and kindergartens, in particular, are entrusted with a heavy responsibility for training young revolutionary successors. We should work hard to inculcate in young people the revolutionary style of learning diligently, observing discipline, loving physical labour, taking pleasure in helping others, working hard and daring to fight the enemy so that they will be trained to be fine and competent personnel, loyal to the socialist motherland, to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, when they take up a post, will become workers with a high sense of political responsibility and collectivism, firm revolutionary ideals, the work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, and will be able to observe discipline strictly and work wholeheartedly and actively for the people.

We encourage everyone to strive for progress, but progress depends, after all, on whether the individual makes the effort. A collective effort is the sum of individual efforts. There will be differences in individual efforts even in communist society. Chairman Mac once said that ten thousand years from now there will still be a gap between the advanced and the backward. Therefore, while encouraging and helping everyone to work hard, we have to admit the disparity in the abilities and moral qualities of different people, which will surface in the course of their development. We must treat them accordingly and do everything possible to enable everyone in his particular circumstances to advance towards the general goal of socialism and communism. At the same time, strict measures should be taken in a conscientious effort to correct and reform those who seriously undermine revolutionary order and discipline and refuse to mend their ways after repeated education, and in no case should we let a tiny handful of such persons damage the schools and society as a whole.

From now on, not only secondary schools and colleges must make an overall examination of the applicants on their moral, intellectual and physical levels and enroll only those who are outstanding, various departments should gradually do likewise and, in increasing their work force, give priority to those who are outstanding. That means carrying to its logical conclusion Chairman Mao's policy of enabling everyone to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture; it means carrying out this policy in all aspects of life in society. This will play a tremendous role in raising the political, scientific and cultural levels of our workers and staff, in meeting the special requirements of different trades and professions and in creating a revolutionary atmosphere among the young people and in society as a whole, an atmosphere in which everyone is eager to make progress, hard-working and loath to lag behind.

Third, education must keep pace with the requirements of the national economic development.

To train qualified personnel for the proletariat, we must study carefully how to implement the policy of combining education with productive labour more satisfactorily under the new conditions. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao all paid great attention to combining education with productive labour. They held that this is one of the most powerful means for transforming capitalist society.

They considered that after the seizure of political power by the proletariat, this becomes the fundamental path to the training of a new generation that integrates theory with practice and study with application and that attains all-round development, and they regarded it as an important measure for gradually abolishing the distinction between mental and manual labour. As far back as 80 years ago, Lenin said: "Neither training and education without productive labour, nor productive labour without parallel training and education could be raised to the degree required by the present level of technology and the state of scientific knowledge." Today's speedy economic and technological development demands rapid improvement in the quality and efficiency of education and constant new developments in the content and the methods of combining education with productive labour.

To this end, schools of all kinds and at all levels must make the proper arrangements as to what kind of labour the students should engage in, how to arrange for their going to the factories and the countryside, how much time they should spend there and how to combine such labour with teaching. What is more important, education as a whole must keep pace with the requirements of the growing national economy. Otherwise, if what the students are learning cannot meet the needs of their future profession, and if their study is completely divorced from their work, wouldn't that fundamentally violate the principle of combining education with productive labour? In that case, how could we arouse the students' enthusiasm for study and labour and how could education meet the gigantic demands raised by the general task for the new period?

Our national economy is developing in a planned and proportionate way. To correspond with this, we must carefully plan the training and bringing up of experts and labour reserves. Not only must we bear in mind the current needs, we must also foresee the needs of the distant future. Not only must we make plans to cope with the needs of growing production and construction, we must also take into full account the trends of development in modern science and technology.

The State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and other departments should work together and incorporate the plan for educational undertakings into the national economic plan as an important component. We should take into consideration the proportionate development of various types of schools at various levels and in the plan should particularly increase the proportion of farm middle schools, various kinds of specialized middle schools and technical schools. We should also tackle the problem of what kinds of schools of higher learning to develop and how to readjust the specialities, arrange the courses on basic theory and improve teaching materials. Measures should be worked out to accelerate the development of modern educational media such as television and radio, which merit full attention as important channels for developing education with greater, faster, better and more economic results. We should make an intensive study of how to organize productive labour, scientific experiments and scientific research in a more planned way in school education so that they meet the needs of the economic plan and the education plan still better. In order to speed the training of qualified personnel and thus raise the level of education as a whole, we must consider the need to concentrate forces and strengthen the ke universities and secondary and primary schools so as to raise their level and the quality of teaching as quickly as possible.

Our country will strive to open new channels and add new trades so as to serve the modernization of agriculture and the other three modernizations more effectively. We should combine the education programme with the state labour plan and earnestly consider the needs posed by the growth in employment.

Lastly, the question of respecting the work of the teachers and of raising their level.

Teachers hold the key to a school's success in training qualified personnel for the proletariat, i.e., training workers with both socialist consciousness and culture and who are developed morally, intellectually and physically.

In the past two decades, we have built a contingent of people's teachers. There are nine million teachers throughout the country. The overwhelming majority of the teachers and other school workers love the party and socialism, serve the cause of proletarian education assiduously and have made great contributions to the nation, the country and the proletariat. Educational workers serving the people are lofty, revolutionary labourers. We extend our regards and respects to the vast numbers of educational workers for their diligent efforts. We offer particular regards and respects to the primary school educators who have worked tirelessly under more difficult conditions and helped bring up revolutionary successors.

We must raise the political and social status of people's teachers. They should command the respect not only of the students but also of society as a whole. We urge students to respect their teachers and at the same time call on teachers to love their students. To respect teachers and love students for the benefit of both-this is the comradely, revolutionary relationship between teachers and students. We should commend and reward outstanding educational workers with wide publicity.

It is necessary to study the wage scale of teachers and first of all that of primary and secondary school teachers. Proper steps should be taken to encourage people to dedicate all their lives to education. Particularly outstanding teachers may be designated as teachers of a special grade. Considering the limited economic strength of the country, we cannot bring about a very marked improvement in the material life of teachers and other school workers for the time being, but we must actively create the conditions that can bring this about. Party committees at various levels and administrative departments in charge of education should, first of all, run collective welfare as well as possible.

Party committees at all levels and party organizations in the schools should show warm concern for the teachers' ideological and political progress and give them assistance, helping them study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought assiduously so that more teachers will have a firm proletarian, communist world outlook. We must take a positive attitude towards admitting outstanding teachers into the party. The tasks in the field of education is becoming increasingly heavy. The departments of education at all levels must strive to raise the ability of existing teachers and improve the quality of teaching. The Ministry of Education and local education departments should adopt effective measures to train teachers and raise their levels. For example, they must make full use of radio and television, run various types of training classes and advanced courses, compile teaching reference material and so forth.

We hope that the broad masses of teachers will work hard to raise their political and professional level steadily and advance along the road of becoming both Red and expert.

Comrades, I hope that this conference will discuss fully some of the major problems in educational work. We advocate the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to speak. It does not matter if we have different opinions. We can compare various proposals. We must follow the mass line in everything we do. There must be full democracy within the ranks of the people. This is the only way to produce good ideas. Of course, no good idea can turn into reality by itself. Bright prospects may become empty talk if we do not take effective measures and make an effort to realize them. In order to accomplish the general task for the new period and carry out the four modernizations in not too long a period, we must energetically advocate a practical, down-to-earth revolutionary style of work that will help us turn lofty ideals into reality step by step.

I believe that under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, by relying on the efforts of the teachers, students, staff members and workers, and by carrying the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and working in a down-to-earth way, more and more people of a new type will come to the fore and good news will pour in from the education front, which will thrive just like all the other fronts of our work.

STATE COUNCIL RESTORES, ESTABLISHES 55 INSTITUTES

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[Text] Peking, 25 Apr--The State Council recently approved a report from the Ministry of Education on establishing and restoring regular schools of higher learning and decided to establish or restore a total of 55 regular schools of higher learning. Prior to the Great Cultural Revolution, there were 434 regular schools of higher learning in our country. Around 1971, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" totally negated the achievements made in education in the past 17 years and abolished or merged a large number of regular schools of higher learning, thereby greatly undermining higher education. With the approval of the State Council, a number of regular schools of higher learning have been restored or established in recent years.

The report submitted to the State Council by the Education Ministry pointed out: The restoration and establishment of these schools have been decided in line with the principle of strengthening weak areas, professions and trades, fostering educational undertakings in national minority areas, and further improving the distribution of the institutes of higher learning in our country. At the same time, attention has been paid to maintaining a balance among the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and between professions and trades, and to determining whether conditions are ripe there for establishing such institutes.

These 55 institutes and schools include 13 that were abolished or merged in 1971 and 42 new ones.

They are: the Kwangsi Light Industrial Institute, the Chinchow Industrial Institute, the Peking Chemical Fiber Institute, the Chianghan Petroleum Institute, the Shenyang Aeronautical Engineering Institute, the Nanchang Aeronautical Engineering Institute, the Chengchow Food Institute, the Hupeh Ligh Industrial Institute, the Hsiangtan Coal Institute, the Sian Industrial Institute, the Sian Geological Institute, the Anhwei Agricultural Machinery Institute, the Foochow Geological Institute, the Shantung Construction and Engineering Institute, the Shantung Light Industrial Institute, the Shantung Textile Engineering Institute, the Kochoupa Hydroelectric Engineering Institute, the Chengtu Meteorological Institute, the Chinchow Teachers Institute, the Huangkang Teachers Institute, the Hsiangyang Teachers Institute, the Ichang Teachers Institute, the Ningpo Teachers Institute, the Wenchow Teachers Institute, the Chuching Teachers Institute, the Hsiakuan Teachers Institute, the Mengtzu Teachers Institute, the Paoshan Teachers Institute, the Hotse Teachers Institute, the Peichen Teachers Institute, the Shangjao Teachers Institute, the Ichun Teachers Institute, the Chiuchiang Teachers Institute, the Tsuni Teachers Institute, the Chiennan Institute of Teachers of Nationalities, the Hsingi Teachers Institute, the Tungjen Teachers Institute, the Chientungnan Institute of Teachers of Nationalities, the Taiyuan Teachers Institute, the Chinchung Teachers Institute, the Paochi Teachers College, the Hanchung Teachers Institute, the Shanghai Teachers College, the Yenpien Agriculture College, the Tibet Agriculture and Animal Husbandry College, the Tsinghai College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine, the Laiyang Agriculture College, the Changchun College of Chinese Medicine, the Yenpien Medical College, the Tientsin College of Chinese Medicine, the Kansu Provincial College of Chinese Medicine, the Szechwan College of Finance and Economics, the Chengchow Aeronautical Industrial Management Institute, and the Shanghai Physical Culture College.

The restoration and establishment of regular schools of higher learning and the rrising of their training capabilities are powerful means for having higher education keep up with the needs of socialist revolution and socialist construction on a step by step basis. They are also concrete steps for deepening the exposure and criticism of the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining education and for wiping out their pernicious influence and effects. At present, the various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and departments and committees concerned under the State Council are making preparations for the restoration and establishment of these schools.

KWANGMING DAILY REVIEWS CHOU'S CONCERN FOR LIBERATING TAIWAN

HK260405Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 10 Apr 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Hsu Meng-shan [1776 5492 1472]: "Premier Chou's Concern for the Liberation Cause of the Taiwan People"]

[Text] Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou always showed great concern for compatriots in Taiwan. He worked hard for the Liberation of Taiwan and reunification of the motherland. The tremendous contributions he made were praised by all. Every time we compatriots of Taiwan think of Premier Chou, our hearts churn with emotions and our eyes are filled with warm, excited tears. No words can adequately express our gratitude and respect for our premier.

Since the day it was born, the Chinese Communist Party snowed great concern for the well-being of the people of Taiwan who were then living under the rule of the Japanese imperialists. It has done a lot of work preparing to liberate Taiwan. During the period of the great revolution, our party energetically fostered party members of Taiwan origin, trained Taiwan cadres and conducted revolutionary propaganda in the Kwangtung revolutionary base area as well as in Shanghai, Amoy and other places. The Whampoa Military Academy, of which Comrade Chou En-lai was director of the Political Department, specially enrolled several groups of Taiwan youths as students. The Kwangtung and Kwangsi regional party committees led by Comrade Chou En-lai also had a Taiwan regional committee under it. It sent people back to Taiwan to conduct revolutionary activities and spread the seeds of revolution in Taiwan. Some compatriots from Taiwan took part in the great revolution, some even laid down their lives during the Canton Uprising.

Premier Chou had a thorough understanding of the conditions in Taiwan. In his early years, he was acquainted with some compatricts in Taiwan and had made direct contacts with them. After liberation, he once asked compatricts in Taiwan the whereabouts of a Taiwan artist he had known in his youth. In the early days of the war of resistance against Japan, Li Yu-pang [2621 0645 6721] and others who had been taught by Premier Chou at the Whampoa Military Academy organized a group called the "Taiwan Volunteers" in Chekiang, and they took part in the cause of resistance. Premier Chou expressed his support for the "Taiwan Volunteers" and gave them concrete guidance and help. After liberation, on hearing the news that Comrade Li Yu-pang had been murdered by Chiang Kai-shek in Taiwan, Premier Chou, with deep concern, asked about the details of Li's murder.

In 1949, when the whole country was in the main liberated, Chairman Mao put forward the great call to liberate Taiwan. Premier Chou carried out Chairman Mao's strategic plan, principle and policies on liberating Taiwan. He always personally attended to everything, from the overall policy to concrete work, and took care of their actual implementation himself.

In August 1954, in accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, Premier Chou made a report on the current international situation, foreign policy and the task of liberating Taiwan at the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee. He pointed out that there are two ways to liberate Taiwan and, under given conditions, China is willing to strive for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan. This call was warmly supported by democratic parties and patriotic personages. Premier Chou did a great deal for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan.

In August 1958, the Chinese People's Liberation Army bombarded Chinmen. This was a strategic move taken by Chairman Mao for the purpose of smashing the plot of the U.S. imperialists to create "two Chinas" and supporting the people of the Middle East in their resistance against U.S. imperialist aggression. Premier Chou staunchly carried out Chairman Mao's strategic decisions and personally organized the bombardment of Chinmen. In an important speech delivered at the Supreme State Conference, Chairman Mao described Taiwan as a rope round the neck of the U.S. imperialists. Premier Chou also made an important statement. I learned a great deal by attending this conference. Later, in the name of minister of national defense, Chairman Mao personally drafted and issued the "Message to the Compatriots in Penghu, Chinmen and Matsu." He also adopted a number of measures and crushed the U.S. imperialists' plot to create "two Chinas."

In order to win Taiwan back to the arms of the motherland and oppose the plot of "two Chinas," Premier Chou adhered to principles in all aspects and carried out protracted struggle in foreign affairs. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, he expounded China's stand on the Taiwan question at the first Asian-African Conference (the Bandung Conference) held in April 1955. He said that there are two aspects to the Taiwan question: First, Taiwan is China's territory; when and how the Chinese people liberate Taiwan is China's internal affair and brooks no foreign interference. Second, U S. occupation of China's territory, Taiwan, is the cause of tension in the Far East, especially in the Taiwan area, and this is an international issue between China and the United States. Premier Chou solemnly declared: "The Chinese people do not want to have a war with the United States of America. The Chinese Government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the U.S. Government." The last remark in particular, shook the world and reshaped public opinion in the international arena. Diplomatically, this statement put the United States in such a position that it could not but hold talks with China. This was a great victory in foreign affairs. Premier Chou's magnificent contributions went down in history. Today, their resplendent light still illumines the whole world.

In the negotiations with other countries for the establishment of diplomatic relations, Premier Chou firmly carried out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and insisted on the principle that there is only one China. For this reason, the 100 and more countries which now have diplomatic ties with us all acknowledge the PRC as the sole legal government of China and that Taiwan is part of Chinese territory. This spelled out the bankruptcy of the plots to create "two Chinas," "one China, one Taiwan" and "an independent Taiwan."

Premier Chou showed warm concern for the 16 million kith and kin in Taiwan and gave the Taiwan compatriots on the mainland the best of care. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, he said: The hope of liberating Taiwan is placed on the people of Taiwan. Shortly after the founding of new China, he assisted Chairman Mao in receiving the CPPCC members and representatives of youths, women and students from Taiwan. He received group after group of Taiwan compatriots in the years that followed.

In 1958 I attended a meeting summoned by Premier Chou. With an astonishingly good memory, he said when he shook hands with me: "This must be your first time with us, right? I don't remember seeing you before." I introduced myself. "Ah, I see," the premier said. Overcome with excitement before his amiable eyes and gracious smile, I could only murmur, "How do you do, premier." After this, I listened on many occasions to Premier Chou's warm teachings at meetings of democratic parties he summoned. Through these meetings, I became ideologically clear on many questions and deeply understood how the premier thoughtfully took care of Taiwan compatriots.

Since 1972, more Taiwan students studying in the United States and noted Taiwan patriots residing there have returned to China for visits. Premier Chou warmly received them on many occasions. Even when he was seriously ill, he warmly received the Taiwan compatriots, patiently listened to their opinions and explained to them in detail the party's policy toward Taiwan. Taiwan compatriots residing abroad all felt warm and excited.

In 1975, in view of the persecution of Taiwan compatriots by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," Premier Chou explicitly instructed: It is necessary to carry out the party's policy toward cadres of Taiwan origin, relieve them of their misgivings and make proper use of them. On one occasion, Premier Chou read from the State Council's "Bulletin of Letters From the Masses" that the units to which three cadres of Taiwan origin belonged had not carried out the party's policy toward them. He immediately instructed the Central Committee's Organization Department and two Central Committee members of Taiwan origin to call up the three provincial party committees concerned and ask them to investigate. Later, he instructed that these three Taiwan compatriots be invited as observers to the meeting for electing Taiwan deputies to the Fourth NPC. We are deeply grateful to Premier Chou for taking such good care of our Taiwan compatriots despite his busy everyday work. This will be engraved in our hearts and will never be forgotten.

When the 10th party congress was convened in 1973, Taiwan Province as a unit had two deputies. By the 11th party congress, Taiwan Province as a unit had 12 deputies. This was how the party took care of, showed special consideration for, trained and brought up Taiwan compatriots and cadres of Taiwan origin. The implementation of this policy was indissolubly linked with Premier Chou's concern.

Premier Chou showed tremendous concern and support for the people of Taiwan in their patriotic struggle against Chiang Kai-shek. In May 1967, the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League submitted a report on the plan of holding a symposium to mark the 10th anniversary of the "24 May" patriotic anti-U.S. demonstration by the people of Taiwan. Premier Chou personally examined and endorsed the report. This was at the height of the Cultural Revolution and Premier Chou was very busy. Nevertheless, he personally read the report word by word and endorsed it in his own writing. We were greatly moved every time we saw this document.

Since 1973, meetings in commemoration of the "28 February" uprising by the people of Taiwan have been held by the CPPCC National Committee with greater ceremony than before, thanks to Premier Chou's kind attention. Premier Chou showed great concern for these commemorative meetings and personally issued many instructions. Because of this, these meetings have played a very important role in rousing the patriotism of compatriots in Taiwan in their fight against Chiang Kai-shek and have exerted tremendous influence on the military and administrative personnel of the Kuomingtang.

The Taiwan Hall in the Great Hall of the People was a result of Premier Chou's immediate concern and personal direction. In August 1972, he instructed that Taiwan compatriots be invited to partake in the work of setting up the Taiwan Hall. Afterward, he found it too small and instructed that a hall named after another province be redesignated the Taiwan Hall. Premier Chou told compatriots returning from abroad: It is meaningful to name the bigger hall after Taiwan and let the Taiwan compatriots use it. Later, some Taiwan compatriots expressed their views about the furnishings of the hall. Premier Chou then instructed that a group be set up to make modifications. When he was seriously ill, he did not forget to examine and endorse the modification plan. Acting on the late premier's wishes after his passing, Comrade Teng Yingschao for a time put the urn containing his ashes in the Taiwan Hall. Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou's heart beats in unison with the hearts of compatriots in Taiwan. He will always live in our hearts.

The wickel "gang of four" frenziedly attacked and persecuted our esteemed and beloved header Chou. But the wings of the crows cannot block the radiance of the sun. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua wisely and resolutely smashed the "gang of four," thus bringing about an excellent situation across the land and clearing a major obstacle to the liberation of Taiwan. Like the people throughout the country, compatriots in Taiwan are elated and inspired. Together with the whole nation, compatriots in Taiwan must rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, follow the brilliant example set by Premier Chou, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, answer the call of the Fifth NPC, carry out the fighting tasks set by Chairman Hua in his government work report and strive for the cause of liberating Taiwan, reunifying the motherland and building China into a powerful, modern socialist country.

AFP: DOZEN FORMER RED GUARD LEADERS ARRESTED

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[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (AFP)--A dozen former Red Guard leaders, including Kuai Ta-fu of Tsinghua University and Nieh Yuan-tzu of Peking University, were arrested recently, a reliable source reported today. A third person arrested was Tan Hou-lan, former radical leader of Peking's Teacher Training College. The source said the arrests were made after a recent criticism campaign.

These three Red Guard leaders who harassed even the highest officials at the beginning of the Cultural Revolution were once members of the Peking Revolutionary Committee under the chairmanship of Wu Te. Still mayor of Peking and a member of the Communist Party Politburo, Wu Te was criticized over the past few weeks in posters along the capital's main avenue.

This axing of former Red Guards followed campaigns criticizing them at both the capital's universities for having "martyrized their professors" during the Cultural Revolution. The arrests virtually coincided with the opening of a National Conference on Education in Peking on Saturday by Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, one of the most famous victims of the Red Guards in 1976.

FIRST FORUM ON STUDY OF RELIGION HELD IN PEKING

OW251410Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr -- The first forum for planning scientific research in the study of religion since the founding of new China was recently held in Peking.

When he was alive, great leader Chairman Mao showed great concern for the study of religion. In 1963, Chairman Mao wrote in a marginal note that it is necessary to study, from the Marxist point of view, the world's three great religions—Christianity, Islam and Buddhism—which have great influence over vast numbers of people. In line with Chairman Mao's instruction and under the personal care of respected and beloved Premier Chou, China's first scientific research organ for the study of religion with Marxism—the World Religion Research Institute—was established in 1964. Owing to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and particularly that of the "gang of four," however, this research institute did not have sound footing and functioned abnormally.

It even came close to the brink of being disbanded. The party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed with one stroke the "gang of four," and the work on the study of philosophy and social sciences was emancipated. In his government work report delivered at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua pointed out that efforts must be made to develop scientific research work on philosophy and social sciences, including the study of religion. He pointed out: "We must organize forces to map out a national development plan for philosophy and the social sciences." This forum for planning scientific research in the study of religion in the Peking area sponsored by the World Religion Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences was aimed at making preparations to map out the national development plan for scientific research in the study of religion.

The forum was presided over by Jen Chi-yu, a responsible person of the World Religion Research Institute. In a speech delivered at the forum, Chou Yang [0719 2254], adviser of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, pointed out: In studying religion, it is necessary to resolutely safeguard Marxist atheism and adopt a clear-cut stand. Efforts must be made to conscientiously study the history of world religions with a Marxist view and write in detail the histories of Buddhism, Christianity and Islam with correct views and abundant reference materials. To write works of scientific value, it is also necessary to do a great deal of work in compiling reference materials and translate and explain with footnotes all kinds of classical religious documents.

More than 20 people in the academic field spoke, including Pai Shou-i, Chi Hsien-lin, Ya Han-chang, Ma Chien and others. All of them penetratingly criticized the "gang of four." They pointed out: The reactionary "two assessments" concocted by the "gang of four" have brought havor to the study of philosophy and social science in China. The study of religion nearly came to an end, and a great deal of valuable reference material was lost. For more than 10 years newspapers and journals rarely carried articles on the study of religion and the popularization of atheism. We must put an end to all chaos and vigorously develop our research in the study of religion in China. With Marxism-Lenimism-Mao Tsetung Thought as our guide and with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we will definitely be able to carry out the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and develop the study of religion with Marxism in China in the struggle to criticize theology.

Those attending the forum also offered many valuable opinions on various issues such as projects for the study of religion, sources for reference material, organization and coordination work, training of cadres, popularization and propagation of atheism and research plans.

More than 110 people attended, including leading cadres, teachers and scientific research personnel from various departments of the central authorities concerned, various institutes of higher learning in the two cities of Peking and Tientsin, various scientific research departments and various departments of press and publications, including Hsiao Hsien-fa, Liu Tao-shen, Pao Cheng-ku, Chang Chieh, Wang Tzu-sung, Chang Chih-lien, Yen Wen-Ju, Chen Ching-hua, Wang Sen, Shih Chun, Kao Kuan-Ju, Yu Yu, Chao Fu-san, Huang Hsin-chuan, Han Ching-ching, Chao Ti, Pan Lien-chiang, Li Te-liang, Chu Te-sheng, Chang Kuang-ta, Fang Li-tien, Chang Chun-po and others.

PEOPLE'S LAILY COMMENTATOR PROMOTES COTTON PRODUCTION

HK251353Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 19 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Catch Up in Cotton Production"]

[Text] Now is the season for sowing cotton seeds. Quickly reversing the stagnant situation of cotton production and promoting cotton production at a high speed in accordance with the demand of the 10-year plan of the state is a glorious and arduous task for leading party and government organs and the masses of peasants in cotton-producing areas.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, China has made remarkable progress in cotton production since the PRC was founded; total output has increased by more than 300 percent. China has also basically met civilian and military needs and the needs of industrial production. However, the fact that cotton production stagnated for the past 10 years or so is because of the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line promoted by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the effects of natural disasters and shortcomings in work. It has become a weak link in the national economy. Last year, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country, China overcame serious natural disasters and reaped a relatively good harvest. China, however, still has not reversed the stagnant situation and is still greatly below the previous peak. This state of affairs far from meets the needs of the strategic policy of making preparations against war and natural disasters and of doing everything for the people. It is also far from meeting the needs of energetically promoting the national economy at a high speed. In accordance with the 10-year plan, we must quickly achieve annual increases in cotton output of more than 10 percent over the next 3 years. This year, we must rapidly reach and surpass the previous peak. This is the urgent demand made by the new leap forward situation in the national economy on cotton production.

Strengthening leadership over cotton production and correctly handling the relationship between grain and cotton is a key issue in quickening the pace of cotton production. Over the past few years, quite a few localities have attached importance to grain production but belittled cotton production. They even used the method of increasing grain production at the expense of cotton production. Last year's cotton harvest was obtained from an acreage 13 percent less than the acreage called for in the national plan. In addition, supplies of manpower, fertilizer and water needed for cottonfield management were not guaranteed. This is a main reason for low yields in many cotton-producing areas.

Cotton production is commodity production. The production cost of cotton is high. Cotton production is a realtively strenuous job and may encounter more natural disasters. There are more risks in cotton production than in grain production. In addition, the gang of four's interference and sabotage have caused quite a few difficulties in correctly handling the relationship between grain and cotton and in developing cotton production. Quite a few comrades in the cotton-producing areas have placed grain production in opposition to cotton production. Some of them thought it was important to first grasp grain production. Some comrades believed it was profitable to go in for grain production and going in for cotton production was a losing proposition. They then freely went in for grain production at the expense of cotton production. In evaluating the advanced and their contributions, some localities only evaluated grain production and did not mention cotton production. [paragraph continues]

They set the food grain standard for peasants involved in cotton production according to peasants! contributions to grain output and did not consider their contributions to cotton output, thus affecting the enthusiasm of many peasants involved in cotton production. We shuld point out that the assessment of those comrades who regard cotton production as profitless is not correct. The premise of their assessment is that grain yield is high and that cotton yield is low. In making this assessment, they naturally think that the income of cotton production is less and that cotton production is profitless. In fact, the low yield of cotton production was specifically caused by the leadership's concept of attaching importance to grain production and belittling cotton production. If the leadership corrects its concept and line, correctly handles the relationship between grain production and cotton production, overcomes difficulties and reaps bumper harvests of grain and cotton, then the problem of fearing profitless work will no longer exist, or at least be lessened. Houlu County's Nanlungkwei brigade in Hopei Province is a typical example of reaping bumper harvests of cotton and grain. This typical example convincingly shows that cotton production is not inevitably unrewarding. The conflicting relationship between grain and cotton will be changed into a relationship of mutual support as long as we strive to increase cotton output. It should be specially noted that in computing income and expense, we must not just compute small income and small expense, must not just settle economic accounts and must not dwell exclusively on the locality's individual and temporary interests. Our party committees at all levels must compute large income and large expense and must settle political accounts. We should see that the striking contradiction in the supply of and the demand for cotton caused by stagnant cotton production in recent years must be quickly changed. The state needs cotton, the people need cotton and war preparations need cotton. Comrades of the cotton-producing areas must promote the spirit of giving due consideration to the overall situation and fully understand the pressing need of energetically increasing cotton output.

We must conduct education in growing cotton for the revolution among the peasants. Peasants in this country have socialist consciousness. They have made very big contributions to quickly developing China's cotton production. They will certainly respond to the party's call, grow more cotton and do a good job of cotton production in order to fulfill our general task for the new period as long as we give them a very clear explanation of the state's needs and clearly explain that contributing cotton to the state is as important and glorious as contributing grain.

It is necessary to correctly understand and apply the laws governing socialist economy, handle well the relationships among the state, the collective and the individual, and closely link the peasants' interests with the state's interests, which are actually the fundamental interests of the peasants. This year the state has decided to properly solve the issue of food grain production for the peasants involved in cotton production, properly raise the price of procured cotton, properly increase the sales volume of premium chemical fertilizer for cotton production and improve the method of distributing premium chemical fertilizers. The state has also decided to actively support communes and brigades in processing cotton and cotton seeds. Those who sell cotton seeds to the state must take the hulled cotton-seed cakes and residues back to the respective production teams. All these measures reflect the state's oncern for the interests of the peasants involved in cotton production and are conducive to arousing the enthusiasm of the masses of peasants for growing cotton. We must conscientiously implement these policies and must not use any excuse to encroach upon the interests of the peasants involved in cotton production.

Resolutely implementing the state plan for growing cotton is the current urgent task for guaranteeing an increase in cotton output this year. Party committees at all levels in the cotton-producing areas must have the greatest resolution, work conscientiously and try in every possible way to tangibly guarantee doing a good job of growing cotton completely in accordance with the state plan. Those who have primary responsibility in party committees in cotton-producing areas must personally get involved in solving this problem. They must not just issue documents and calls through various levels. They must painstakingly do ideological work on a face-to-face basis, adopt practical and effective measures and solve various practical problems. The existing fields that have not been plowed under after harvest in some localities are less than the acreage called for in the cotton-growing plans. It is imperative to rely on the masses' power and wisdom, adopt the seedling transplanting method, the tandem planting method and other methods, and guarantee acreage for growing cotton. We must firmly foster the concepts of combating natural disaster and reaping a bumper harvest and of improving cotton growing techniques, and do a good job of making preparations against natural disasters.

Party committees at all levels in cotton-producing areas must mobilize all forces to do a good job of supplying goods and materials and to do a good job of tangibly solving the problems caused by shortages of insecticide and agricultural chemical equipment. In the important year of grasping the key link in running the country and achieving great success in 3 years, we must fight well the war for effecting profound changes in cotton production.

PEOPLE'S DAILY DISCUSSES 'THEORY OF OIL DEFICIENCY IN CHINA!

HK260427Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Apr 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Li Tao-fu [2621 6670 2727] and Cheng Ming-huan [6774 2494 3562]; "How the 'Theory of Oil Deficiency in China' Is Clarified"]

[Excerpts] Under the influence of the 'theory of oil deficiency in China," many geologists at home and abroad have long been pessimistic about the future of our petroleum resources. They cling to the hackneyed geological theory about oil in sea facies and lack of it in land facies. They believe that there are no Mesozoic and Neozoic sea facies strata in our country and that Paleozoic deposits are usually of a type that has no oil.

Our geological workers represented by Comrade Li Ssu-kwang have actively devoted themselves to studying the geological theory about petroleum. Guided by materialist-dialectic thinking, they applied the principles of geomechanics to summing up world experiences in discovering oil and to analyzing our geological conditions. A new view was put forward. Li Ssu-kwang clearly pointed out: "The key to oil discovery lies not in 'sea facies' and 'land facies' but in whether there exist conditions for oil and its retention, and in a correct idea of the law of structure."

The course of our country's prospecting for oil and the great achievements scored fully show that to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels and develop our scientific undertakings, it is not enough to simply introduce new ideas, concepts and theories from abroad. We must benefit by the results of all advanced foreign scientific theories. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, we must show the courage to shatter the shackles of those hackneyed theories and to combine the realities of our own country with the framing of our own scientific theories. Otherwise, we will forever trail behind. If our geological workers had not shattered hackneyed geological theories, had believed in the "theory of lack of oil in land facies" and had clung to the theory about discovering oil in "piedmont troughs" and "platform peripheral troughs," then in the fifties we would not have had the courage to shift oil-prospecting forces to east China away from northwest China, the area to which we had confined ourselves. After the discovery of Taching, we would not have been able to look further ahead, build further on what had been achieved and press on with strategic arrangements. Such important oilfields as Taching, Takang and Shengli might not have been discovered, because these oilfields are neither in the sea facies strata nor in the "piedmont troughs" and "platform peripheral troughs." To catch up with and surpass advanced world levels, we must seriously study foreign countries good experiences, strive to develop our own scientific theories and contribute toward the realization of the four modernizations.

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENTS UNDERTAKE LARGE-SCALE PROSPECTING

OW260824Y Peking NCNA in English 0743 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Geological departments have scored new advances this year in prospecting for oil, coal, iron, copper, tin, potassium salts and phosphate mines. The first quarter's drilling was 18 percent more than the same period of last year. Geological teams of 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions broke with convention to work in the field all winter. A number of rich iron mines, each with an estimated potential of over 100,000,000 tons, were found in 1977 and new deposits were located in a number of old mines. Underground water was found in some drought-stricken areas. Some high-quality phosphate mines were discovered in northern regions where phosphates are short, and in the coal-lacking south a number of very hopeful coal mines were detected. There have been good new results in oil drilling too.

Sun Ta-kuang, director of the State Geological Bureau, told the radio audience recently that geological departments have the task of getting mining resources and other geological data ready for the country's four modernizations. In the future, the iron deposits verified every year must be three-and-a-half times the annual average in the past, with a big increase in rich mines. Efforts must be made to prospect for rich oil and gas fields to build some ten Tachings. The number of coal deposits to be found in the south and underground water in drought areas should be several or even a dozen times more than in the past. To gain speed, the geological departments are improving and popularizing the use of new techniques, such as aerogeology, remote sensing and the combined use of geophysical and geochemical exploration.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTER INTERVIEWS RAILWAY MINISTER

OW251505Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter's interview with Tuan Chun-i, minister of railways--date not given]

[Text] Wise leader Chairman Hua recently wrote this inscription for the National Railway Conference on Learning From Taching: "Strive to manage the people's railways well and make them a good vanguard for the fast developing national economy."

In an interview with a PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter, Railway Minister Comrade Tuan Chun-i spoke on how to implement Chairman Hua's instruction and accelerate the modernization of railways.

Minister Tuan Chun-i pointed out: The backward technological conditions of China's railways cannot meet the needs of the fast developing national a chomy. We must foster great and lofty aspirations and step up the improvement and modernization of the railways with new technology. In accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions and the demands set by the 10-year plan for the development of the national economy, we are to complete six new trunk lines and improve nine others by 1985. The Ministry of Railways has formulated a specific plan for the period from 1978 to 1985.

Minister Tuan pointed out: We should speed up modernization of the railways. At the same time, we should also improve the railways with existing equipment by tapping potentials and making technical innovations.

Minister Tuan emphasized: No matter what we do--whether tap potentials or complete new projects--we must grasp the key link in running the railroad well, deepen the movement to learn from Taching in industry, grasp the key link in exposing and criticizing the gang of four, continue to consolidate the leading bodies at all levels and strive to train a contingent of workers who can fight tough battles. We should raise the level of enterprise management, step up scientific research and launch socialist emulation campaigns in a widespread and deepgoing way. We railway workers surely can live up to Chairman Hua's expectations and be a good vanguard for the fast developing national economy.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON GOOD MEETING STYLE

HK251300Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY'S contributing commentator: "There Should Be a Good Meeting Style"]

[Text] Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng have repeatedly told us to restore and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style consistently advocated by Chairman Mao. The style of holding a meeting is also a kind of work style. A meeting at any level must be held in good style.

At present, many things call for our attention. The party Central Committee's general line and specific policies must be seriously implemented. Experiences and data in various fields must be summed up and exchanged in a timely way. Those up and down, right and left must keep in contact. Meetings of various kinds are therefore needed. The problem is that attention must be paid to the approach, the style and the actual results of a meeting.

We must pay attention to the way a meeting is held. This mainly calls for the practice of democratic centralism.

Sixteen years ago, Chairman Mao made this point at a general meeting of 7,000 people called by the party Central Committee. At that time and at his suggestion, the conventional process of a meeting--the reading of a report followed by discussions and voting--was not followed. Instead, the draft of a report was first passed among those comrades present. Their opinions were solicited and the report was revised accordingly. When it was at last submitted, it was not read word for word. Instead, it was supplemented with the speaker's own views and explanations.

This allowed the meeting to give better play to democracy, pool the wisdom of all quarters and evaluate different views. It also allowed the meeting to proceed in a more lively manner. Chairman Mao called such an approach democratic centralism and the mass line. This means first democracy and then centralism, from the masses to the masses and the integration of the leadership with the masses.

Such an approach is actually a fundamental method Chairman Mao consistently followed for several decades when he led our party in formulating major programs and specific policies. He taught us: "We should encourage the style of work in which the local authorities are consulted on the matters to be taken up. It is the practice of the party Central Committee to consult with the local authorities; it never hastily issues orders without prior consultation." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 276) "When a problem comes up, it is always advisable to consult with others, have it solved by the collective and pool the wisdom of many; that's the better way." ("Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," Vol V, p 210)

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" disrupted this traditional formula followed by the party. They promoted forums where "what I say goes." They pretended to encourage discussion, but actually discouraged people from speaking out. Anyone who did speak out was liable to be charged with opposing the party and opposing the leadership. This was especially true of the "gang of four," who knew little or nothing, bragged and bluffed, talked big, talked nonsense and told lies. They were a bunch of pseudo Marxist counterrevolutionary swindlers. Swindlers are always exposed, opposed and not listened to. Therefore, they freely wielded the club. They called whatever one did a case of promoting fascism. Everything from "what I say goes" forums to fascism was their natural logic.

The "gang of four" have been toppled, but certain people are still influenced by the evil practices they promoted. They never like "let all the people have their say" forums and are in the habit of holding "what I say goes" forums. They feel their own view is the most brilliant. This is a dangerous practice. We should draw a lesson from history and thoroughly eliminate the remnant poison of the "gang of four." We must never follow the evil practices they promoted.

In calling a meeting, we must guard against an improper style.

The number of meetings has increased in various localities and departments. Some of them are necessary and are conducted well. But meetings must not follow a set pattern. A lower level one must not be held exactly the same way as a higher level one, with everything copied down to the last detail. All meetings must be justified by actual needs. They must be short and effective. Their size or duration must not be made targets of competition. Meetings that are not well prepared should be avoided. Wherever possible, they should be shorter and fewer. Meetings are held to solve problems in a practical way. Meetings that do nothing to solve problems are failures. In certain localities and departments, meetings are the cause of disasters. They are even seized upon as good opportunities to make sightseeing trips and excuses for wining, dining and pleasure-seeking. This is an evil style.

Such an evil style has existed for a long time. No sooner had Lin Piao and the "gang of four" come to power than they devoted all their efforts to launching movements among the masses and stirring up the evil style of formalism. As time passed, many of our comrades assumed this bad style. Therefore, the evil practice of calling more and larger meetings in disregard of actual results has become popular. [paragraph continues]

Though the masses of cadres and people were greatly inconvenienced by such a phenomenon, they could do nothing about it. Some people have become used to it. They are so set in their ways that it is difficult for them to change. This is also a prominent case of the permicious influence still existing.

Now, the whole country, up and down, is fighting to realize the main task for the period. Time is pressing and the situation is compelling. An improper meeting style causes a great waste of time, energy and materials, and slows down realization of the four modernizations. In this sense, an improper meeting style is a crime.

A down-to-earth approach and the mass line are our party's fine tradition and styles. In doing everything, we must seek actual and optimum results and guard against anything superficial or smacking of formalism. Every meeting must have a set goal and solve specific problems in a clear-cut manner. It must seriously discuss problems, seriously uphold democratic centralism and seriously follow the mass line so that problems studied and discussed can be more satisfactorily solved. It must take a down-to-earth approach and guard against boasting of false results and against seeking something empty or hollow. It must not be allowed to drag on or drift aimlessly. Nor should it be taken as an excuse for promoting something evil or unorthodox.

Restoring and carrying forward the traditional style of hold meetings advocated by Chairman Mao is a call issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The question of meeting style is actually a reflection of the thinking of the leadership, the methods of leadership and the style of leadership. We must pay serious attention to this matter. We must be determined to stop doing stupid things divorced from the masses. We must come down to earth and make more contributions to revolution and construction in a firm and steady manner.

HUA'S INSPECTION OF OVERSEAS CHINESE IN HUNAN RECALLED

OW210548Y Peking in Manda.in to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 18 Apr 78 OW

[Newsletter: "Chairman Hua Showed Concern for Returned Overseas Chinese Youth--On Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Inspection of the Student Companies of Returned Overseas Chinese Youth Who Were Learning From the Military"]

[Excerpts] About 8 or 9 years ago a certain PLA unit was stationed in Hunan, Chairman Mao's home province. At that time, among the student companies comprised of 1968 university graduates who came to this unit to study politics, military science and culture, 4 companies contained more than 600 returned Overseas Chinese students. On the morning of 24 June 1969, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, then secretary of the Hunan provincial party committee, clad in a partially worn linen shirt and plastic shoes, buoyantly walked to the area where the 2d Company of returned Overseas Chinese students of a certain artillery regiment was stationed. He happily said to the returned Overseas Chinese students: "Comrades, you've been working hard. We have visited you on behalf of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee."

Secretary Hua asked how many returned Overseas Chinese youths were members of the company and from what countries they had returned. A cadre of the company answered: "This company has 174 returned Overseas Chinese students; most of them are Overseas Chinese youths from all places in Southeast Asia and Taiwanese compatriots who had resided in Japan.

"Now 106 of them are CYL members and one has gloriously joined the CCP." Secretary Hua also asked about their study, work, labor and daily lives.

Accompanied by the unit's leading cadres, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng visited the 6th Student Company of a certain regiment. This company consisted of girls from Overseas Chinese schools and other universities in China. When Secretary Hua saw how neat and clean the students' kept their quilts, sheets, toothbrushes, towels and shoes, he repeatedly nodded and praised them. He cordially encouraged everyone to learn well from the PLA, conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, strive hard to remold their world outlook and work hard to become new socialist laborers who are both Red and expert.

Before leaving, Secretary Hua told the cadres who led the companies: "It is necessary to show concern for and take care of returned Overseas Chinese students with regard to their ideology, livelihood and other needs." After inspecting all barracks, Secretary Hua said goodby to everyone.

Today these returned Overseas Chinese students have already been assigned to workposts throughout the motherland. Their memories of learning from the military in Hunan 8 or 9 years ago inspires them to actively respond to Chairman Hua's great call to grasp the key link and run the country well and devote their youth to the four modernizations and the great socialist motherland.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIAL FRONT CONDUCTING EMULATION DRIVE

PEOPLE'S DAILY Comments

OW221435Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 21 April short commentary: "Let Us Raise 100 Wang Chun-shac's"]

[Text] The short commentary says: "Let the typical units lead the way"--this is a work style taught us by Chairman Mao. We must have typical units, as well as pace setters. Taching has the "iron man" Wang Chin-hsi; Kailuan has (Ho Chan-yu); and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has Wang Chun-shao and the Wang Chun-shao group. Typical units must be propagated and we must learn from and catch up with pace setters.

As far as the metallurgical industrial front is concerned, only one Wang Chun-shao group will not suffice: 10 Wang Chun-shao's are not enough; 20 Wang Chun-shao's are fine; however, we had better have 100 Wang Chun-shao groups to vigorously launch the revolutionary emulation drive. The short commentary says: In the new Long March to achieve the general tasks for the new period, we must build still more typical units on all fronts.

Learn From Wang Chun-shao

OW221838Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Text] In its labor emulation drive, the metallurgical industrial front is launching activities to learn from, catch up with and surpass Wang Chun-shao. The slogan "achieve miraculous results, scale the heights and strive hard to be the vanguard in the country" put forward by the Wang Chun-shao group is resounding throughout the land. Spurred on by the Wang Chun-shao group, 75 Wang Chun-shao-type groups have emerged on the ferrous metallurgical front throughout the country.

The mines under the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have built 20 Wang Chun-shao-type groups. All workers are working vigorously and competing with one another.

Working in close coordination, the Wang Chun-shao group has continued to work hard and achieve remarkable results. It fulfilled the 1977 plan 6 months ahead of schedule. It also set all-time highs in tunneling, excavating, vehicle maintenance, transport efficiency and labor productivity. Last year, the Wang Chun-shao group extracted more than 3.5 million tons of ore with its No 405 electric excavator. Nationally, the group won first place in five categories.

Today, 10 groups throughout the country have approached or surpassed the Wang Chun-shao group's level. The No 7 electric excavator group of the Nanfen mine in Penhsi put forward the slogan "catch up with and surpass Wang Chun-shao and urge Wang Chun-shao to work harder" in February and surpassed Wang Chun-shao in the same month, thus winning first place in February.

In March, the Chao Ching-chih group of the 8th mine in Panchihhua excavated a total of 345,000 tons of ore and won first place. Last year, the No 9 electric excavator of the Peitai mine in Liaoning won first place under the category of 1 cubic meter electric excavation. This February and March, the (Chien Ping) group of the Chienshan iron mine in (Hsingtai) in Hantan twice set national all-time highs under the category of 1 cubic meter electric excavation by excavating 117,100 tons and 117,800 tons, respectively.

The (Lanhsin) iron mine under the (Tantzuhau) mine has formed eight groups which work in close coordination and have vigorously launched emulation drives. During the first quarter, they fulfilled 32.78 percent of the 1978 excavation plan, with an average monthly increase of 56.6 percent over last year. In learning from and catching up with the Wang Chun-shao group, three women of the (Wang Shu-hui) "8 March" locomotive crew group of the Chitashan mine last year fulfilled the state plan 6 months ahead of schedule. They set an all-time high of 598,900 tons and won first place in the emulation drive.

Spurred on by the Wang Chun-shao group, a large number of advanced workers have emerged in all trades and fields in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company.

Background on Wang Chun-shao

OW220817Y Peking NCNA in English 0744 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 22 Apr (HSINHUA) -- Metal mines in China are locked in a vigorous socialist emulation drive, doing their best to learn from and catch up with the advanced Wang Chun-shao strip-mining team.

Wang Chun-shao was formerly a worker at the Kungchangling iron mine in the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in northeast China. The strip-mining team under his leadership took five years to complete work that would take an average team almost eleven years. In 1977, they used their four-cubic-metre power shovel to mine three point six million tons of open-cut ore and set national records in drilling, the efficient use of power shovels, truck maintenance, volume of transport per truck and in productivity. Wang Chun-shao is now secretary of the party committee at the Kungchangling iron mine.

NEW SCIENTIFIC. TECHNICAL BOOKS BEING PUBLISHED

OW210816Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 21 Apr (HSINHUA) -- More than 20 publishing houses in Peking have recently been involved in putting out new scientific and technical books.

The books include seven important works by noted Chinese scientists--mathematicians Hua Lo-keng's "Guide to Number Theory," Su Pu-ching's "The General Projective Theory of Curves" and Wu Wen-chun's "Theory of Imbedding Immersion, and Isotopy of Polytopes in an Euclidean Space," geologist Li Ssu-kuang's "Basic Theory of Geophysics" and "The Glacier of the Quaternary in China," and Feng Tuan's "The Physics of Metal."

Chien Hsueh-sen's "Engineering Cybernetics," Tang Ao-ching's "Ligand Field Theory," Chen Shih-hsiang's "Theory of Evolution and Classification" and Chen Ching-jun's "Elementary Theory of Numbers" will soon come off the press.

Among the popular science books published were "Phenology," co-edited by Chu Ko-chen and Wan Min-wei; "The History of the Development of Mankind" by Wu Ju-kang and Wu Hsin-chih; "Operational Research" by the Mathematics Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and "Basic Knowledge About Lasers" by Wang Chih-tung.

Many veteran specialists have written books since the smashing of the gang of four. Before the Cultural Revolution, Tai Kuo-chuan, an engineer at the Kailuan coal mines, wrote quite a number of papers which appeared in foreign and domestic journals. He wrote "Air Pressure in Mine Shafts," as well as other technical books, but when the gang of four ran amuck, he did not dare to continue writing. Since the fall of the gang, he has written a book entitled "Principles of Calculation of the Ventilation Network of Mine Galleries and Their Application."

Despite pressure from the gang of four, the 80-year-old vice-president of the Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Tsai Chiao, in cooperation with two other comrades, has collected data on aeronautics and aeronautical medical science and, including his own research, edited a 300,000-word book entitled "The Basis of Aeronautical and Astronautical Medical Science," which will soon be published.

PEKING RADIO, TELEVISION STATIONS TO CHANGE NAMES

OW251628Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Apr--In keeping with the development of radio broadcasting and television in our country, Peking Television Station will be renamed the Central Television Station, beginning on 1 May. Wise leader Chairman Hua has personally inscribed the name for the Central Television Station.

Beginning on the same day, Peking Radio Station, our foreign broadcasting station, will be renamed the International Broadcasting Station of the People's Republic of China (the call sign "Peking Radio Station" will continue to be used in radio programs for abroad).

KIANGSU HOLDS SECOND MILITIA CONGRESS

OW250330Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Second Kiangsu Provincial People's Militia Congress opened ceremoniously today in Nanking. The congress is being held as armymen and hundreds of millions of people throughout the country are discussing the general task for the new period of socialist revolution and construction and closely following wise leader Chairman Hua to begin the new Long March. Attending the congress are representatives of advanced units and individuals in militia work from all fronts in the province; especially invited representatives of veteran militia heroes and models who made great contributions during the revolutionary war years and the socialist revolution; leading comrades of various prefectural, municipal and county party committees in charge of militia work; principal responsible comrades from various military subdistricts, Nanking Garrison District, various county and municipal people's armed forces departments, and units at and above the regiment level under the provincial military district; and responsible comrades from departments concerned of provincial level organs--more than 1,300 people in all.

The congress held its opening ceremony in the auditorium of the provincial military district. Present at the opening ceremony were Tu Ping, political commissar of the Nanking PLA units; Tuan Huan-chin, deputy commander of the Nanking PLA units; and Wang Mi-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chung Kuo-chu, Chou Tse, Huang Chao-tien, Chin Hsun, Liu Hsi-keng, Tai Wei-jan, Chen Mao-hui, Chang Chao-fu, Lin Yu-sheng, (Fu Kun-yung), Liu Lin, Hsieh Chung-kuang, Chu Chuan-pao, Chen Chin, (Tsai Yung-sheng), Tseng Wan-piao, (Chou Chi-yun), Liu Chi-chang, (Chou Ko-fu), (Chin Chung-ju) and (Lo Ting-chao), responsible comrades from the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, provincial Revolutionary Committee and provincial military district. Also present were responsible persons from the military academies and schools in Nanking and representatives of PLA units stationed in Nanking.

Huang Chao-tien, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial military district, presided over the ceremony. The opening speech was given by Comrade Chu Chiang, secretary of the provincial party committee. He said: [begin recording] Comrades, the Second Kiangsu Provincial People's Militia Congress is now open. On behalf of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial Revolutionary Committee and the provincial military district, I now extend a warm welcome and cordial greetings to you comrade delegates. [applause] This congress is held in the midst of a great upsurge generated by the masses of armymen and people and cadres to conscientiously study, propagate and fulfill the general task for the new period and in the excellent situation in which the soc all st undertakings (?are developing vigorously). The Fifth NPC convened under the personal auspices of the wise leader Chairman Hua was a congress of great historical significance. In his government work report Chairman Hus put forth the general task for our country in the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction, laid out a splendid picture of construction, called on the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country to be dauntless and revolutionary in the task of "transforming China in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed mountains," to be firm and unyielding in order to win new victories in grasping the key link and running the country well, and to begin a new Long March toward the great goal of a powerful and modern socialist country.

The convocation of the second provincial people's militia congress in such an excellent situation is of great significance in further strengthening militia building and in the mobilization of the broad masses of militiamen for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. [end recording]

Comrade Chu Chiang then pointed out the guiding thought and tasks of this congress are as follows: Hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, seriously study the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policy on militia building and the wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua's important instructions on militia building, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in sabotaging militia building in close connection with the actual situation of militia building in our province, sum up and exchange experiences, commend the advanced and map out plans for the tasks in militia work to be fulfilled.

It is essential that this congress arouse all militiamen in the province to make greater efforts to learn from Taching, Tachai, Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and to learn from (Hsiaohsueh) and catch up with Hunan. We must create an upsurge in developed advanced units which put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily, which do a better job in playing backbone and leading roles in the three great revolutionary struggles and which strive to make still greater contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period of socialist revolution and construction. These units must contribute to achieving marked success within 3 years in grasping the key link and running the country well, building our province into a socialist industrial province by 1985, strengthening preparedness for war and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The first people's militia congress of our province was held back in 1960, 18 years ago. To be sure, we have held many provincial conferences, meetings to exchange experiences and on-the-spot meetings on militia work during these 18 years. However, we were not able to hold a congress such as this. This was primarily because of the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and particularly the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang of four with their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Only now, after the gang of four-a bane to the country and the people--have been smashed at one blow by the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua has it become possible for us to convene such a congress and to have the conditions necessary for its success.

Comrade Chu Chiang pointed out successful achievements of militia building in our province. The broad masses of militiamen, advancing in the tempest of struggle, have made important contributions to the socialist revolution and construction. It is particularly noteworthy that in the past year since the smashing of the gang of four militiamen all over the province, under the guidance of Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link and running the country well and the leadership of the party Central Committee, the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the party committee of Nanking PLA units, have actively plunged into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang. They have deepened exposure and criticism of the gang and their agents for their heinous crimes in practicing revisionism, splittism and conspiracy to usurp power and have exposed and criticized those who were active in the gang's conspiracies to usurp party and state power for their serious mistakes and crimes. They have achieved initial success in distinguishing between correct and incorrect lines on militia work and have regained the power usurped by the gang. Also, party committees and people's armed forces departments at all levels have strengthened their leadership over militia work, have consolidated militia organizations, have strengthened military and political training and have revived and carried forward the glorious traditions of militia work.

Activities to create advanced units in putting militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily are extensively expanding. The situation of militia work is getting better every day.

The people's militia is an indispensable part of our country's armed forces system. It is an important tool for our use in guarding against aggression by imperialism and particularly social imperialism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, who founded and fostered our country's militia, issued a series of important instructions which constituted his complete theory, line, principles and policies on militia work and represented a valuable bequest to us. Wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua, who is very concerned about militia building, has issued important instructions both at the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC on militia work, which indicate the orientation for strengthening militia building. During the current congress we should, first of all, conscientiously study the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on militia building and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC. We should firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link, distinguish between the correct and incorrect lines, further heighten consciousness in implementing the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on militia building and raise our consciousness of implementing the lines of the 11th National CCP Congress.

Comrade Chu Chiang concluded by saying: [begin recording] Comrades, this congress is a happy gathering of outstanding representatives of all militiamen in the province. It is a very important meeting. Let us hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, continue to implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style, study seriously and make concerted efforts to make the congress one of unity and victory. [applause; end recording]

Also at the opening ceremony Chung Kuo-chu, secretary of the provincial party committee and second political commissar of the provincial military district, delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial military district party committee entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Make Further Efforts To Put Militia Work on a Solid Basis Organizationally, Politically and Militarily and Strive for the Fulfillment of the General Task for the New Period."

NANKING PLA UNITS HOLD SCIENCE CONFERENCE

OW251808Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Nanking PLA science conference ended triumphantly on 22 April. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, a prosperous and flourishing situation has emerged in science and technology among the Nanking PLA units. Broad masses of fighters, commanders, scientists and technicians have achieved many advanced results in scientific research and technological innovations. Two advanced scientific and technological units, six outstanding scientists and technicians and numerous scientific and technological research achievements were cited at the National Science Conference.

The purpose of this conference was to review scientific and technological contingents as well as their achievements and also mobilize the masses to modernize science, technology and national defense. It is an impressive gathering of Nanking PLA units' scientific and technological fronts.

At the conference, the 850 representatives freely expressed their sincerest feelings about the emancipation in science and technology since the smashing of the gang of four.

They also exchanged their experiences in scientific research and technical innovations. They discussed and revised plans for developing science and technology. The conference proceeded in an intensive, vigorous and lively atmosphere, full of fighting spirit and confidence in victory.

Responsible comrades of the Nanking PLA units and other leading offices attended the conference. Chang Hsi-ching, deputy commander of Nanking PLA units, made a report at the opening session entitled "Strive To Raise the Scientific and Cultural Level, Modernize National Defence, Science, and Technology." Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar, made an important speech at the 18 April session. At the awards ceremony held on 22 April, Deputy Commander Hsiang Shou-chih read the Nanking PLA order conferring honors to advanced units and collectives in the scientific and technological fields as well as to advanced scientists and technicians. Political Commissar Tu Ping presented citations to those advanced units and individuals on behalf of the National Science Conference.' Deputy Political Commissars Liu Hsi-yuan and Wang Chang and Deputy Commander Tuan Huan-ching presented citations to 70 advanced units and collectives in the scientific and technological field and 156 advanced scientists and technicians. Political Commissar Tu Ping delivered the closing speech. Representatives attending the conference warmly welcomed the speeches and reports made by the leading comrades of Nanking PLA units.

During the conference, all participants conscientiously studied the important speeches and reports made by Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and other leaders of the Central Committee at the National Science Conference and the brilliant poem written by Vice Chairman Yeh for the occasion and expanded their understanding of the profound significance of greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and modernizing science and technology.

The conference urged the broad masses of cadres, fighters, workers, staff members and their dependents to mobilize and expand scientific research. In order to vigorously develop science, it is necessary to liberate minds and continue to deepen the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary fallacies of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

It was held that to push science and technology forward, it is necessary for party committees and leading groups at all levels to unify their thinking, take a correct stand and assume a new attitude. In the new Long March, leading members at various levels are all commanders. It is therefore necessary for them to take the lead in study. While making a conscientious study of Marxism; they should study science and culture. Whenever conditions permit they should also study some mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages.

The conference called on the masses of fighters, commanders, scientists and technicians to aim high, have lofty ambitions and begin a large-scale emulation drive to study politics, military science, culture and science as well as to promote scientific research and technical innovation, they should study persistently, unite more closely so as to rapidly advance science and technology in Nanking PLA units and make new contributions to the modernization of national defense.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTRY COMMENDS RESCUE OF FREIGHTER CREW

OW250158Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] Recently the crews of the tugboat "Huchiu 101" and the freighter "SS Hotien" displayed dauntless revolutionary courage, defied hardship and death, fought in unity and victoriously exerted themselves to rescue the crew of the burning freigher "SS Tuanchieh" which caught fire far from the motherland.

On 23 April the Ministry of Communications called a meeting in Shanghai to commend the deeds of these crews. It called on all sailors in the country to learn from their revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win. Nearly 500 people attended the meeting, including the leading cadres of the industrial and communications departments in Shanghai, representatives of the National Ocean Shipping Company, Maritime Transportation Bureau, the Yangtze Navigation Bureau and various subbureaus and branches, representatives of all major ports in the country and representatives of the crews of ships now anchored in Shanghai.

On behalf of leading party members of the Ministry of Communications, Vice Minister Peng Te-ching announced the award of the meeting the collective order of merit, first class, to the "Huchiu 101" and the "SS Hotien." He also presented them with silk banners. At the same time he commended a number of crew members for their remarkable performances during the rescue.

After the fire broke out on the "SS Tuanchieh," which belongs to the Shanghai branch of the National Ocean Shipping Company, the leaders of the Ministry of Communications watched the situation closely. They personally directed rescue efforts for the ill-fated ship, an action which is unprecedented in our country's shipping history. They also ordered the "Huchiu 101" to tow the "SS Tuanchieh" back to Shanghai safely.

In order to investigate the accident, sum up experience and draw useful lessons from it, the Ministry of Communications held an on-the-spot meeting in Shanghai. Yeh Fei and Peng Te-ching, minister and vice minister of the Ministry of Communications, made a special trip from Peking to attend the meeting. In addition to issuing many instructions at the meeting, they boarded the "Huchiu 101" and "SS Tuanchieh" to extend their warmest regards to the crews who defied hardship and valiantly rescued the crew of the "SS Tuanchieh."

Minister Yeh Fei, Vice Minister Peng Te-ching, and (Ti Ching-hsiang), deputy director of the Industry and Communications Office under the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee, attended and addressed the 23 April meeting.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI CPPCC MEETING -- The Fourth Anhwei Provincial CPPCC committee held the second meeting of its Standing Committee in Hofei between 18 and 20 April. Chang Kai-fan, Huang Yen, Kuei Peng, Wei Chien-chang, Wu Yen-chiu, Peng Chung-chu, Liu Ju-lin, Fang Shih-liang, Wang Tse-nung, Fang Chi-kun, Chai Teng-pang and Sun Yu-chiao, vice chairmen of the Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee, attended. The meeting discussed and approved the main items of work for 1978. The meeting heard a report on the National Science Conference delivered by Comrade (Pai Yang), vice chairman of the provincial Science Committee and member of the provincial CPPCC Committee. Huang Yen, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, conveyed the spirit of the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. Chang Kai-fan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 78 HK]

SHANTUNG WINTER WHEAT--By 14 April, among the 8.5 million mou of winter wheat of Changwei Prefecture of Shantung Province, additional fertilizer had been applied on 8.2 million mou, and over 6.3 million mou had been additionally watered. All the 8.5 million mou of winter wheat had been hoed two to three times. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK]

KWANGTUNG CIRCULAR CALLS FOR PROMOTING SPRING FARMING

HK251415 Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0450 GMT 25 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] "On 24 April, the Agriculture Forestry and Water Conservancy Office of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee issued a circular to the departments concerned of Canton Municipality, Hainan Administrative Region, all localities and Shaokuan Municipality to convey the spirit of the instructions of a responsible comrade of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee on doing a good job of spring farming. The circular says: Generally speaking our province's present situation in spring farming is excellent. By 23 April the province had fulfilled 83 percent of the transplantation plan and Hainan region and Foshan, Shantou and Chaoching prefectures had fulfilled the plan. An additional 2.1 million mou of spring-sown crops have been transplanted as compared with the same period last year. It is expected that the whole province can fulfill the transplantation plan by the end of this month. The present problem is that the speed of some localities is slow and the seedlings are not growing well. We must adopt effective measures to rapidly solve the problem. Only by so doing can we reap a bumper harvest of early rice and lay a foundation for reaping a year-round bumper harvest."

After urging all localities to do a good job of political and ideological work and to popularize the significance of reaping a bumper harvest, the circular says: In order to reap a bumper harvest of early rice, we must tightly grasp the following:

- "1. Those localities which have not yet completed the transplantation plan must do their best to crash transplant seedlings and complete the task with good quality and quantity by the end of this month. Those localities which have completed the task must strive to transplant more. Localities which are still suffering from drought must continue to combat drought and crash transplant seedlings or try to transplant miscellaneous grains. On the whole we must fulfill or overfulfill the transplantation plan and increase the total grain output.
- "2. We must do a good job of transplanting and managing seedlings simultaneously and do it meticulously and as early as possible. At present, the weather is becoming warmer and we must grasp this favorable condition to rapidly whip up an upsurge in field management focusing on applying more fertilizer to the fields. We must strengthen and establish the system of responsibility in regard to field management and inspect and retransplant seedlings in a timely way. We must also strengthen field management of sugarcane, peanuts, soybean and potatoes.
- "3. We must tightly grasp the work of preventing flood and waterlogging. We must inspect water conservancy projects and repair them.
- "4. We must do a good job of making preparations for late rice production. We must strive to basically complete transplanting late rice seedlings by 1 August.
- "5. We must pay great attention to making arrangements for the daily lives of the people. Although our province reaped a bumper harvest of late rice last year the livelihood of some people in the natural disaster-affected localities is still bad. The provincial Revolutionary Committee demands that the work groups that have gone to various localities to inspect spring farming and the leadership at all levels pay attention to this problem. We must seriously arrange the daily lives of the people, examine the situation and solve the problems in a timely way. At the same time we must do a good job of field management of over-wintering potatoes and of early-maturing crops so as to increase grain output and improve the livelihood of the people.

CANTON DISTRICT EDUCATION BUREAU HANDLES BACKLOGGED CASES

HK220843Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 22 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The CCP Committee of the Canton Yuehhsiu District Education Bureau has recently organized backbone study classes on rechecking the backlogged cases. Some 300 responsible persons of the district's middle and primary schools and government workers attended the study classes.

"At the study classes, the comrades studied the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial and municipal party committees on implementing the party's policies. In connection with actual conditions, they deeply exposed and criticized the towering crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in frenziedly sabotaging the masses of teachers. The comrades noted: Lin Piao and the gang of four pushed a counterrevolutionary revisionist line in the Great Cultural Revolution. They incited the evil practice of doubting and smashing everything and persecuted school cadres and teachers, thus causing very serious consequences. Many teachers were attacked. Some 830 cases involving teachers were handled."

The comrades who are involved in handling the cases have seriously studied the party's policies and continuously eliminated the gang's pernicious influence. They have indicated that they must revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and style of seeking truth from facts and the mass line in the work of rechecking backlogged cases. They are determined to throw out all unfair and wrong cases.

"The Yuehhsiu District Education Bureau recently set up an office for implementing the policies in order to strengthen leadership over the rechecking of backlogged cases. Various middle and primary schools have set up groups for implementing the policies in accordance with the instructions of the party branch and the party general branch respectively. The district's middle and primary schools have organized a force for clearing up the backlogged cases, comprising 150 people. The force is specially responsible for rechecking backlogged cases."

At the study classes, the bureau party committee guided the comrades to deeply understand the party s policies. The departments concerned answered all questions in keeping with the space of the relevant documents of the upper level.

"In order to do a good job of rechecking backlogged cases, the CCP Committee of the Canton Yuehhsiu District Education Bureau held a district meeting of party members, cadres and teachers of the district's middle schools after the backbone study classes had ended. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the central, provincial and municipal relevent instructions on implementing the party's policies and mobilized the masses of party members to take action, to extensively propagate the party's policies among the masses and to actively coordinate and to do a good job of the political and ideological work involving the personnel concerned. The meeting also called on the whole party to take action and to rely on the masses to quickly do a good job of this very important work."

BRIEFS

HAINAN CHECKS ON FARM ORK--The Hainan Regional CCP Committee recently organized six work teams of organ cadres to go to the countryside to check up on the implementation of the party's rural policies and further promote spring farming. The work teams were led by Wei Nan-chin, Hsiao Huan-hui, Liang Cheng and Chao Lien, deputy secretaries of the regional CCP Committee, and Chang Wen-chieh and Li Liang-tuan, Standing Committee members of the regional CCP Committee. The work teams went to Wenchang, Chiunghai, Tingan, Tunchang, Tan and Chengmai counties on 17 April. [Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 17 Apr 78 HK]

I. 26 Apr 78 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK241350Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan provincial conference of representatives of advanced units of full-time farmland capital construction teams was recently held in Chuhsiung yi Autonomous Prefecture. Representatives of the advanced full-time teams of 900 counties, communes and production brigades and the leading cadres of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties concerned, a total of 1,300 people in all, attended the conference. Hsuch Tao, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Chang Yun, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and gave an important speech and report respectively. The comrades who attended the conference studied the documents of the Fifth NPC, exposed and criticized the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture and in sabotaging farmland capital construction, visited the advanced units in Nanhua and Chuhsiung counties which have done a good job of harnessing mountains and rivers and of irrigating, and visited a project for harnessing the Nanpan River near Luliang in Chuching Prefecture. Twenty-four advanced units introduced their advanced experiences in farmland capital construction at the conference.

The representatives held: In order to rapidly promote our province's agriculture "we must resolutely follow Chairman Hua's instruction on grasping and running farmland capital construction as a great socialist cause, raise our awareness of learning from Tachai, really learn from Tachai, work hard and do a good job of farmland capital construction so as to basically change and improve conditions for agricultural production and take the initiative in agricultural production." The conference also urged the comrades to expose and criticize the gang of four, overcome difficulties, and organize and mobilize the masses to promote farmland capital construction.

The comrades at the conference praised the advanced experiences gained by Chuhsiung Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Nanhua County and Chuching Prefecture in harnessing mountains and rivers and in farmland capital construction. They all vowed to do a good job of farmland capital construction in mountainous or semimountainous areas so as to expand farmland and to harness rivers well so as to improve irrigation and promote agriculture.

The conference formulated initial plans for doing a good job of farmland capital construction and praised the roles of the full-time teams. The representatives pointed out: "The recent decision of the provincial party committee on increasing membership of provincial full-time teams for farmland capital construction to 1.5 million people is an important plan for doing a good job of farmland capital construction in a big way and for rapidly developing our province's agricultural production. We must resolutely implement it.

"The advanced units have provided us with experiences in strengthening the building of the full-time teams. The party committees must strengthen leadership over full-time teams and carefully appoint their leaders. We must take party and CYL members and militiamen as the backbone and build superior forces composed of poor and lower-middle peasants. We must adhere to putting politics in command and implement the socialist principle of 'to each according to his work.' We must mobilize the masses to do a good job of reforming tools and of technical innovation and revolution so as to continue to raise the level of mechanization or semimechanization and efficiency. We must run the full-time teams as large schools for learning politics, culture and professional and military knowledge in order to create achievements, experiences and experts. By seriously learning from and popularizing the advanced experiences, we can build the full-time teams into a farmland capital construction shock force which is Red and expert and is capable of fighting.

[&]quot;The conference commended 910 advanced units of full-time teams."

The conference also approved a letter of proposal to all the cadres, commune members and poor and lower-middle peasants of all nationalities on the province's farmland capital construction front:

- "1. We must strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and promote farmland capital construction in a big way.
- "2. We must adhere to the principle of 'focusing on harnessing rivers and transforming farmland and comprehensively harnessing the mountains, rivers, farmland, forests and roads,' act in keeping with local conditions, establish main targets, formulate plans and do a good job of farmland capital construction."
- "3. We must act in accordance with the party's policies, seriously implement the socialist principle of 'to each according to his work,' and do a good job of fixed production quotas, of calculation of work points on the basis of work done and of equal work and equal pay for men and women." We must coordinate and help each other in the projects that involve other communes.
- "4. We must adhere to the principle of relying on our own efforts and diligence and thrift in order to complete farmland capital construction tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results."
- "5. We must continue to consolidate and strengthen the full-time teams and give full play to their rules as backbones in farmland capital construction.
- "6. The full-time teams at all levels must do a good job of technical innovation and revolution in a big way, use local materials to reform tools, give full play to the existing machinery, gradually strengthen the farmwork for mechanization and semi-mechanization, raise efficiency and quicken the pace so as to recoup the time lost by the sabotage and interference of the gang of four and to stive to achieve a new leap forward in farmland capital construction.

"We must strengthen the party's leadership and, under the unified leadership of the party, give full play to the roles of mass organizations such as the Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' Association, the CYL, the Women's Federation and the militia."

YUNNAN DAILY Editorial

HK241401Y Kunming YUNNAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts of YUNNAN DAILY 22 April editorial: "We Must Build Full-Time Farmland Capital Construction Teams Well"]

[Excerpts] Year-round full-time construction teams are a product of doing a good job of farmland capital construction in a big way in order to rapidly promote agriculture. Chairman Hua has highly praised and warmly supported them. Chairman Hua pointed out at the First National Conference on Learning from Tachai in Agriculture: "The full-time farmland capital construction teams of counties, communes and production brigades are a newborn thing for remolding nature and pursuing socialism in a big way. We must seriously study and implement Chairman Hua's instruction, warmly love and support this newborn thing, really grasp the building of full-time teams well and promote their healthy developments. One of our urgent tasks now is to resolutely implement the new plan of the provincial party committee. We must not only do a good job of consolidating and strengthening the original 1-million-strong full-time teams, but also do a good job of gradually expanding the number of people to 1.5 million.

We must take exposures and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, seriously strengthen leadership, carry out deep and meticulous political and ideological work and adopt effective measures in order to build full-time teams into a powerful and Red and expert force which is capable of fighting. The present problem is that not all the comrades have a complete understanding of the significance of strengthening the building of full-time teams. In order to strengthen the building of full-time farmland capital construction teams we must first solve the problems of thinking and understanding.

Strengthening the party's leadership is the key to doing a good job of building full-time farmland capital construction teams. All party committees must grasp doing a good job of building full-time teams well as a great socialist cause, delve into actual conditions and go among the people, conduct research and investigations and really strengthen leadership. We must select and appoint those cadres who have good political thinking, are able, can integrate themselves with the masses and can take the lead in working hard to become leaders of full-time teams, and strengthen and augment the leadership groups of full-time teams.

We must implement the party's policies. We must mobilize the masses to formulate plans and set clear goals to enable the cadres and masses to know the orientation and goals. We must strengthen the idological and organizational building of the full-time teams. The full-time teams should embrace the poor and lower-middle peasants as the main component and party and CYL members and militiamen as the backbone. We must do a good job of deep and meticulous political and ideological work, strengthen organizational and disciplinary education, carry forward the revolutionary spirit of relying on our own efforts and of hard work, and adhere to the fine tradition and work style of running all professions with dilligence and thrift.

We must gradually raise the construction and technical level of semi-mechanization and mechanization of full-time teams, widely conduct technical innovation activities, do a good job of modeling tools in a big way and raise labor efficiency. We must run full-time as a large school for studying politics, culture and professional and military knowledge, for criticizing capitalism and for boldly pursuing socialism so as to cultivate a Red and expert farmland capital construction force. We must show concern for the daily lives of the people and actively organize part-time cultural and sports activities so as to keep the cadres and people on the capital construction front in high revolutionary spirits at all times.

BRIEFS

KWEIYANG DROUGHT CIRCULAR--On 8 March the Kweiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees issued an urgent circular calling on various trades and professions throughout the municipality to immediately mobilize and to go deep into various suburban areas to combat drought and to sow. Various municipal bureaus, committees and departments have actively responded to this call and have mobilized the staff and workers to organize forces for combating drought and sowing. They have been sent to more than 30 communes and brigades to help combat drought and plant. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK] Some 48 provincial-level organs have responded to the call of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee and have organized 40 work groups, comprising 192 people, for combating drought. On 14 April, the work groups, led by leading cadres, went to 40 counties and communes which are affected by serious drought to take part in the struggle to combat drought. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 78 HK]

I. 26 Apr 78 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA NORTH REGION

LIU TZU-HOU, OTHERS HELP CLEAR RUINS IN TANGSHAN, HOPEI

OW250011Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW

[Text] On the morning of 22 April, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee including Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui and Wang Chin-shan, who were conducting investigation and study in Tangshan, joined the cadres and workers of Tangshan Municipality in clearing the ruins at the old site of the (Hsinhua) Hotel on (Hsinhua Road). On that day, the (Hsinhua) worksite presented a lively scene. They used hammers and picks to dig out steel bars from reinforced concrete, sorted out bricks from debris, loaded them on trucks and then transported them to designated spots.

In the morning the leading comrades of the provincial party committee Liu Tzu-hou, Ma Hui and Wang Chin-shan and comrades of various bureaus, departments and committees of the provincial party committee and the provincial revolutionary committee arrived at the worksite. They joined the responsible comrades of the Tangshan municipal party committee and cadres and people in strenuous labor. With shovels in hand, they loaded debris on the trucks despite clouds of dust. While working they chatted with responsible comrades of the Tangshan municipal party committee, asked about the Tangshan cadres' participation in manual labor and clearing the ruins, and encouraged them to follow Chairman Hua's instructions, to revolutionize the cadres ideologically and to be good leaders in building a new Tangshan. In addititude leading comrades of the provincial party committee made suggestions on improving to and reducing labor intensity in clearing the ruins.

Wise leader Chairman Hua has inspected Tangshan three times and has given important instructions on building a new Tangshan. He has pointed out: "In planning a construction project, it is all right for us to determine costs and the materials that will be required, but we should primarily depend on the revolutionized masses to build it. During the struggle to build a new Tangshan, the cadres of Tangshan Municipality should truly be one with the masses. The secretaries of the municipal party committee should take the lead in working hard."

The leading members of the Tangshan municipal party committee and other leading cadres have conscientiously implemented Chairman Hua's important instructions. They have set aside Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays as labor days. On special occasions they do marked labor in the morning and office work in the afternoon. In the past several months, they have persistently adhered to this system. Each of the 11 Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee averaged 20 days of manual labor in the first 3 months of this year; each of the [word indistinct] active-duty office cadres, with the exception of the aged, the sick and the crippled, averaged 25 days of manual labor. They cleared 3,750 square meters of roads and 2,470 square meters of construction sites and recovered 15 tons of iron and steel, 7 cubic meters of timber and 300,000 bricks.

The example set by the leading members of the municipal party committee and the municipal office cadres has greatly accelerated the reconstruction of Tangshan. The participation of the leading comrades of the provincial party committee in clearing the ruins has further inspired the fighting will of the cadres and masses in Tangshan. They pledge to continue to implement Chairman Hua's instructions well, take the lead in working hard in mud and cement and contribute to accelerating the construction of a new Tangshan.

I. 26 Apr 78 PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA NORTHEAST REGION

HEILUNGKIANG DAILY CRITICIZES FORMER PROVINCIAL LEADER

OW211251Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW

[Article by HEILUNGKIANG DAILY Editorial Department: "Implementation of Chairman Hua's Instructions Means Victory"--date not given]

[Excerpts] During his inspection tour, the wise leader Chairman Hua gave Heilungkiang Province many important timely instructions that hit the nail right on the head as regards our province's actual situation. They represented the brilliant embodiment of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well and were the ideological guidelines and powerful motivating force for us to win new victories. The cadres and people in the province feel at home with the instructions and have been greatly educated and inspired by them.

The implementation of Chairman Hua's instructions caused a fierce two-line struggle. The cadres and masses eagerly wanted to learn the whole truth about Chairman Hua's important instructions to Meilungkiang. Nevertheless, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee made every effort to block the passage of, distort and tamper with the instructions. He also made himself look good and deceived the masses. The cadres and the masses urged him to give extensive publicity to the instructions and to firmly implement them, but the former principal responsible person feigned compliance while secretly defying them. The cadres and masses were highly indignant at his attitude. The struggle between uncovering and covering up the problems concerning the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, became particularly acute and conspicuous. Some leading comrades of the provincial party committee and the cadres and people complied with the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and resolutely uncovered the problems, but the former principal responsible person made every effort to cover them up.

The struggle between uncovering and covering up the problems was generally waged in three stages. The first stage began in October 1976, when the gang of four were smashed, and ended in September 1977, before the convocation of the eighth session of the third provincial party committee. The first stage primarily dealt with the mistake of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee in using the investigation of the 1974 problem of the gang's sinister accomplices in Heilungkiang to cover up their [as heard] own 1976 problem.

Many comrades within the provincial party committee and various provincial government organizations forcefully demanded that the crimes of the overlord of northeast China in poking his nose into Heilungkiang be exposed, criticized and investigated. However, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his followers repeatedly suppressed the demands and covered up the problems.

In April 1977 the wise leader Chairman Hua inspected our province and pointed out in front of the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee: "The overlord of northeast China is a sworn follower of the gang of four. He has done many evil things. We should not underestimate the influence of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of Northeast China." However, they [as heard] spread such words as "we should not overestimate their influence. All we have to do is make a little criticism of it theoretically." Chairman Hua instructed him to take the initiative in speaking out about his own problem, but he stalled for a long time.

The second stage began in September 1977 and ended on 7 December 1977 when Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions and made important decisions regarding Heilungkiang Province. The second stage primarily dealt with the investigation of the 1976 and 1977 problems in Heilungkiang. During that stage, the struggle between uncovering and covering up problems was intensified.

Compelled by the situation following the eighth session of the third provincial party committee, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee delivered the so-called "Talks on Three Major Problems" on 22 October 1977. The responsible persons of various provincial departments, offices, commissions, and bureaus commented on his "talks" for 3 days and uncovered a lot of information. He had to bow before the facts, but he only admitted a few superficial problems and his attitude was very bad.

The third stage was from 7 December 1977 to the present. The important instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the wise decisions made by them regarding Heilungkiang have resolved the crucial problems in our province as eagerly demanded by the masses. The movement to expose, criticize and investigate in Heilungkiang has entered a new stage.

On 7 December 1977, Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee issued important instructions and made important decisions regarding Heilungkiang Province, appointed Commade Yang I-chen first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and dismissed the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee from office. Like a prevailing spring breeze, the good news has blown away the "cold air" over the vast land of Heilungkiang and warmed the hearts of the 32 million people in the border region. Heilungkiang is advancing in big strides.

The bourgeois faction formed over many years by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his predecessor has collapsed. The investigation has been rapidly carried out, with most of the localities, departments and units having basically completed it. At present they are checking up on and seeking confirmation of the problems of the individuals under investigation. They are helping those individuals change their stands through education. Most of those who confessed have been let off. Only a small number of persons in the province have not yet been let off because of their failure to confess or for some other reason.

We have dealt blows at the class enemies' sabotage and the capitalist forces in both the urban and rural areas. We have promoted the implementation of the party's various proletarian policies. The provincial party committee has taken action to seriously recheck and settle unfinished cases involving cadres and paid close attention to the implementation of the party's cadre policies. By the end of March, it cleared 20 cadres at the department, commission, office and bureau levels and above. Those cadres were wrongly convicted of "having committed the mistake of being capitalist readers, serious mistakes or serious mistakes with regard to political line." They were wrongly convicted because someone turned the right and wrong of the line upside down and exaggerated their minor mistakes.

Enthusiasm for building socialism has erupted like a volcano among the cadres and people. A number of cadres are working at the grassroots units and have improved their work style quite dramatically. By the end of March, some 76,000 cadres at the commune level and above in the province had gone to work at the forefront of production.

In order to give the cadres of all levels more time to work at grassroots units, the provincial party committee has decided that from now until late May, the provincial party committee and the provincial Revolutionary Committee will not hold any meetings of cadres holding the positions of deputy secretary of county party committees vice chairman of county revolutionary committees or above. It also urges administrative departments to hold only necessary small-scale, short meetings, not large-scale meetings.

In order to rapidly restore and promote our party's fine traditions and work style, the provincial CCP Committee drew up the draft "Decision on Issues Concerning the Change of Work Style" for implementation on a trial basis. Thus, we now have a blue-print as well as measures for implementing it. The masses are joyful over this development. A leap forward has taken place in industry, agriculture and all other undertakings.

The splendid development of the situation throughout the province within a matter of just 4 months is a rare phenomenon in recent years. The only conclusion that can be drawn from this is: Implementing Chairman Hua's instructions means victory.

However, it is only a start in our efforts to implement the instructions issued on two occasions to our province by Chairman Hua and the Central Committee. We must continue our efforts to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, give extensive publicity to the general task in the new period, aim high and have lofty ambitions and resolutely promote our province's various tasks so as to make still greater contributions to the state.

It is first of all necessary to grasp well the struggle of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. In accordance with Chairman Hua's instructions, we should continue to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and their sworn follower, the overlord of the northeast, for their crimes in meddling in Heilungkiang's affairs through the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his predecessor. At present, the struggle against that former principal responsible person and his faction is still going on. In a few localities, departments and units, a fierce struggle is still being waged over the question of whether to criticize the problems or cover them up. There are people who, having said some wrong things and made some mistakes in the eleventh struggle between the two lines, have not owned up to their wrongdoings but tried their best to cover up their problems and conceal their mistakes. There are others who, having failed to settle the question of right and wrong with regard to line in the "three stresses" movement, thereby reducing the movement to a mere formality, have been trying to credit themselves with various achievements of late. This has frustrated the enthusiasm of the masses and, in some cases, intensified the contradictions. This kind of "three stresses" movement is good for nothing and should be done all over again. No one is allowed to turn the movement into a sham. In localities, departments and units where problems remain to be solved, and particularly in those where problems are being covered up, the party organizations concerned should take prompt and effective measures and mobilize the masses to take the lid off the struggle.

It is necessary to proceed from the actual conditions, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, strictly distinguish contradictions among the people from contradictions between ourselves and the enemy and conscientiously carry out the party's policy.

It is necessary to deepen the revolutionary mass criticism to clarify the line, eliminate the permicious influence and cure the internal wounds.

There is no reason to think criticism against the gang of four is about over and the permicious influence resulting from following the gang of four and the overlord of northeast China by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee has been more or less eliminated. For many years, the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four have caused confusion in various fields of work. In order to set to right things that were thrown into disorder by them and thoroughly solve the problems at the source, it is necessary to make a success of revolutionary mass criticism in a deepgoing way. At present, the main emphasis should be placed on criticizing the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of sham-leftist and genuine-rightist and their reactionary ideological system, repudiating the ultraleftist ideological trend and anarchism instigated by them so as to thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, further distinguish between right and wrong in theory, ideology and line, and help people rid themselves of their lingering fears.

It is necessary to continue to firmly grasp the consolidation and building of leading bodies. In the process of the struggle to expose, criticize and investigate party committees at various levels throughout the province have generally strengthened and rearranged their leading bodies and raised their level of competency. However, among some leading bodies the phenomena of softness, laziness and laxity have not been overcome or satisfactorily overcome due to the unfavorable distribution of power. As a result, there has been no major progress in either revolution or production. Party committees at various levels should exert themselves so as to grasp firmly and well the consolidation and building of their leading bodies.

It is necessary to vigorously implement the party's various proletarian policies. A line decides policies which give expression to the line in turn and insure its implementation. Only when the policies are correct can we be sure that the line is being carried out correctly. We must constantly strengthen our concept of policy and raise our consciousness in implementing the party's policies. Taking the province as a whole, we have a firmer grip on the work of implementing the cadre policy and various economic policies. However, our grip over other policies has not been firm enough and their implementation has not lived up to expectations. The greatest obstacle to their implementation is the lingering pernicious influence of the gang of four's actual rightist line under the guise of leftism. Party organizations at all levels should have the courage to confront and resolve existing problems to hasten the implementation of various policies.

It is necessary to bring about a great change in our work style. In his political report to the 11th CCP National Congress, wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out: "The gang of four! have certainly fouled up the atmosphere in our party. Such bourgeois work styles as alienation from the masses, recourse to deception, trimming and political speculation have developed in our party and we must steadfastly correct and overcome them." At present, the work style of the vast number of cadres is much better than that prevailing in the period when the gang of four ran amuck. However, such unhealthy work styles as bragging, lying, resorting to empty phrases and giving orders arbitrarily in production have not been completely overcome. Some people do not consult with the masses on matters concerning them, act arbitrarily or even suppress democracy and resort to retaliatory measures. Some do things in a departure from reality and commit errors of subjectivism and formalism. Others only report the good things to their superiors while forgetting the bad and depend on lies for a living. There are others who want to light the way for other people while they themselves are blind because they do not maintain close contacts with the masses or go to the grassroots to gain experience and conduct investigations. Such subjective and pureaucratic styles of leadership, which are bitterly resented by the vast numbers of grassroots cadres and masses, should be thoroughly eradicated.

In order to resolutely push the national economy forward, what we must do now is to deepen the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry and make special efforts to mobilize the masses of people throughout the province to fight a decisive battle for a bumper harvest in agriculture this year. This is a common fighting task of extreme importance facing the people of the whole province.

Agricultural mechanization is a tough battle which cannot be achieved by the agricultural front alone. The party committees at the prefecture and county levels must concentrate their efforts on agriculture. Only when the leadership makes the focus of work clear will it be possible for all work fronts to consciously do something concrete for agriculture.

The wise leader Chairman Hua has taught us: "Heilungkiang has tremendous potential. It is first of all necessary to grasp agriculture well and build Heilungkiang into a major base of cash crops." Due to the natural disasters suffered by our province in the past 2 consecutive years, plus our mistakes and shortcomings in work, we have made no progress whatsoever in agriculture and contributed very little to the state. We must push our province's agriculture forward this year so as to restore our reputation and make greater contributions to the state. To this end, the whole party and the masses of people should mobilize and work with one mind and one heart to push agriculture forward with still better results.

We must implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference and act on Chairman Hua's instruction to strive for raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and achieving the four modernizations at high speed. In accordance with the plans laid down by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, other work fronts should undergo intensified consolidation and push forward all fields of work with redoubled efforts.

The plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have now been ratified, the order issued and an all-round new Long March has started toward the great goal of a modern and powerful socialist country.

Let the people throughout the province unite as one and go all out to implement the important instructions issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committees on two occasions and make our contributions to fulfilling the party's general tasks for the new period and building Heilungkiang into a prosperous and consolidated border region of the motherland.

HEILUNGKIANG PARTY GROUP CONDEMNS 1976 PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

SK160649Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 78 SK

[Summary of an article by mass criticism group of the Heilungkiang Committee Propaganda Department: "The New Class Which Closely Followed the Gang and Its Sworn Follower--the Overlord of Northeast China"]

[Excerpts] On 7 April 1976, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao personally proposed that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng be appointed first vice chairman of the party Central Committee and premier of the State Council. This was a serious blow to the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power; the gang bitterly hated the decision.

In June and July of 1976, the gang and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China--hastened their conspiracy, taking advantage of Chairman Mao's serious illness and directing the spearhead of their struggle directly at Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the successor selected personally by Chairman Mao, and other leading comrades of the central authorities. The former principal responsible person of the Heilungkiang party committee closely followed them and wrote a letter on 9 July to the overlord of northeast China to report that he planned to hold an experience-exchange conference in late July in an attempt to foser thinking about prolonged fighting through that conference. After reporting, he held the conference. This is ironclad proof that he consciously took part in the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power and that he put himself under the wing of the overlord of northeast China. If it might be said that the former principal responsible person aimed the spearhead directly at Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping in the first half of 1976, then in the latter half of 1976--especially at this conference--he directed the spearhead directly at wise leader Chairman Hua in response to the command of the gang and its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China.

At the conference, the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his cronies in the Standing Committee, in accordance with the fallacies of the overlord of northeast China, took criticism of the "three poisonous weeds" as the key issue in the first stage of the conference, vigorously introducing typical examples in criticizing the three poisonous weeds—examples which had been produced by his crony in the Propaganda Department.

At the conference, in line with the reactionary slogan of the overlord of northeast China, the former principal responsible person vigorously designated typical examples of acting in opposition, trumpeting about fighting against the bourgeois class within the party and making revolution against the bourgeoisie within the party.

The theoretical group of Heilungkiang University was one such example in acting in opposition which was deeply appreciated by the alien class element Yao Wen-yuan and was fostered by the former principal responsible person. This sinister example at the conference loudly talked about its experiences in acting against the bourgeoisie within the party and about the conditions and methods for doing so. The example viciously slandered Vice Chairman Teng, accused leading comrades of central departments by name and directed their spearhead at wise leader Chairman Hua, at leading comrades of the provincial party committee and at principal responsible comrades of the school.

Now, we can see very clearly that the essence of the conference was to direct spear-heads at Chairman Hua and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee and create the public opinion that there were bourgeoisie within the party, contrary to the purpose claimed by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. He and his cronies used the conference as an organizational maneuver for desperately pushing the sinister stuff of the gang and its sworn follower—the overlord of northeast China. This caused extremely evil effects and serious results throughout the province. In thoroughly exposing and criticizing the crimes of the gang and its sworn follower—the overlord of northeast China—we must wipe out the pernicious influence caused by this conference.

CHANGCHUN HOSTS SYMPOSIUM ON AGRICULTURE IN NORTHEAST

SK212355Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Responsible comrades in charge of agriculture of the three northeast China provinces and responsible persons of agricultural departments recently held a symposium in Changchun.

This symposium was held to sum up the situation and the experiences gained in the learn-from-Tachai revolutionary drives carried out by five emulation teams composed of personnel from three municipalities, three prefectures and nine counties of the three northeast China provinces in the past 8 months, and to discuss and study suggestions on how to further deepen the development of this year's emulation drive.

Comrades of the three northeast China provinces unanimously held that in carrying this year's emulation it is necessary to resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress, sincerely adhere to the guidelines of the Fifth NPC and, in accordance with the general task of the new period and the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties and with a focus on the question of speedily developing agriculture, strive to fulfill the six increases and one decrease. The six increases are: 1) increased output. It is necessary to increase grain output and the output of soybeans and other oil-bearing crops and industrial crops. This year, the per-unit yield and total output of food grain should create all-time records, and so should the output of soybeans and other oil-bearing crops and industrial crops. 2) Increase the income of the diversified economy. This year, the income of the diversified economy should increase at least 10 percent over last year. 3) Increase the output value of enterprises of communes and brigades. 4) Increase contributions to the state. 5) Increase collective accumulation. 6) Increase the income of commune members. This year, the income of over 90 percent of commune members should be increased.

The one decrease is: Decrease production expenditure and the production cost of grain and soybeans so that we can attain high output, low expenditure and low production costs.

In order to fulfill the aforementioned fighting goals, comrades of the three northeast China provinces unanimously held that we should, first of all, in light of the directives of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and the plans of the provincial party committees of the three northeast China provinces, in close connection with the reality of rural areas, do a good job in fighting the third campaign against the gang of four, deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and their sworn follower -- the overlord of northeast China -- and their followers and confidants in Liaoning and the principal responsible persons of Kirin and Heillungkiang provincial party committees, end turmoil and restore order. In the struggle against the gang of four it is necessary to boldly arouse the masses to punish class enemies for its sabotage activities and the frantic attack of the capitalist forces. Efforts should be made to do a solid job in party consolidation and rectification and consolidate leading bodies, improve management and commune and brigade-run enterprises, and further carry out various economic policies of the party at the present stage in the rural areas and actively boost the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to go all-out for socialism and to plunge into the learn-from-Tachai revolutionary drive.

To basically realize farm mechanization by 1980 is an urgent task confronting the three northeast China provinces. It is necessary to grasp this task firmly and realistically and employ all possible methods to fulfill it on time. Efforts should be made to rapidly set up an agriculture-oriented system and strengthen the management of farm mechanization. At the same time it is necessary to actively improve the standard of mechanization in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery and sincerely implement the eight-point charter for agriculture and raise scientific farming to a new level.

At the symposium comrades of the three northeast China provinces unanimously held that in order to further carry out the learn-from-Tachai revolutionary drive, party committees at various levels should strengthen their leadership over this work and assume personal command in leading this revolutionary drive, study the situation in regard to the local emulations at regular intervals and sum up and exchange experience in a timely manner.

LIAONING DAILY ON SWORN FOLLOWER, LIN PIAO ISSUE

SK131142Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Apr 78 SK

[LIAONING DAILY article: "The Class Struggle Unfolded Around the Issue of Criticizing Lin Piao--Criticizing a Speech by the Gang's Sworn Follower at a Propaganda Work Conference of the Liaoning Party Committee on 25 November 1973"--date not given]

[Excerpts] First of all, we should discuss the issue regarding the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line. The sworn follower said in a speech: "Why are there some people who are so interested in the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line? I always feel that there is a sense of vengeful counterattack. In other words, there has been a small-scale restoration since the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line last year."

How had the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line become a restoration and vengeful counterattack? His explanation was that because Lin Piao's line was ultrarightist, one who criticized Lin Piao was, under the guise of criticizing Lin Piao, doing something else. Lin Piao's political line was indeed an ultrarightist one; we certainly would not regard it as ultraleftist. The reason why he actually regarded Lin Piao's line as ultraleftist was because he had an ulterior purpose.

Lin Piao was a ferocious ultrarightist as well as an extremely crafty counterrevolutionary doubledealer. The Lin Piao antiparty clique was a conspiratorial group of people who carried quotations from Mao Tsetung with them and acclaimed long life to Chairman Mao everywhere and told lies to one's face and stabbed him in his back. Their counterrevolutionary tactic was to use Chairman Mao's banner to attack Chairman Mao's forces.

In view of this, during the struggle to oppose the Lin Piao antiparty clique, great leader Chairman Mao repeatedly emphasized that it was necessary to study conscientiously so as to raise our ability to distinguish a genuine from a sham Marxist. In view of Lin Piao's behavior as a doubledealer in the struggle to oppose evil tendencies, Chairman Mao pointed out that particular attention be paid to that evil tendency to cover up another evil tendency.

In his political report at the 10th national party congress, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou summed up the historical experiences in the struggle between the two lines of the party and profoundly expounded this important theory of Chairman Mao. Criticizing Lin Piao's ultraleftist line meant criticizing Lin Piao's special counter-revolutionary characteristic of being a sham leftist and genuine rightist. Only through this kind of criticism can we raise our ability to distinguish a genuine from sham Marxist. Lin Piao's ultraleftist line was sham leftist but genuine rightist, a special manifestation of ultrarightism. It was under this guise of ultraleftism that Lin Piao was able to push the ultrarightist line. Without this guise he would no longer have been able to muddle along. Thus, criticizing Lin Piao's ultraleftist line in order to abolish this masquerade did not hamper the criticism of the ultrarightist essence of Lin Piao's political line, but hleped us to further understand his ultrarightist essence.

In his speech the sworn follower placed the manifestation of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line in opposition to his ultrarightist essence in order to negate the criticism which the broad masses of cadres and people conducted against Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. This was nothing but a counterrevolutionary trick to protect Lin Piao and criticize him just for show.

The people might ask why that sworn follower was so interested in the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line and why he hated this criticism so much. There is only one answer. That was because the gang of four and Lin Piao antiparty clique were jackals of the same lair. Criticizing Lin Piao's crimes in using an ultraleftist banner to undermine the Great Cultural Revolution would inevitably reveal their counterrevolutionary cloven hoof. Criticizing Lin Piao's ultraleftist mask would also remove the gang of four's leftist hat. Small wonder that the sworn follower howled in alarm at another conference: "They were criticizing the ultraleftist line. They are now criticizing not only the Great Cultural Revolution but also ourselves." This was a really wonderful confession.

It was not enough if you held that the gang of four and company opposed criticism of Lin Piao merely for the purpose of covering themselves. In exposing the tactics of the Hufeng counterrevolutionary clique, Chairman Mao once pointed out: "When representatives of various exploiting classes are in a disadvantageous position, they always adopt the tactic of the best offense is defense in order to protect their present positions, so as to conserve their strength and develop in the future. This is a law." In his speech that sworn follower clamored that to [words indistinct] meant to redouble his efforts to push Lin Piao's line and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist ultrarightist line. The gang's ultraleftist manifestations were more left than Lin Piao's.

That sworn follower not only opposed the criticism of Lin Piao's ultraleftist line but also opposed the conducting of criticism on the basis of reality. In his sinister speech he said: "If they continue to carry out this criticism, the next targets to be criticized will be the line of the 9th national party congress, the Great Gultural Revolution and the new things that have emerged since the Great Cultural Revolution." Was this true? No, this was quite contrary to the fact. Only by criticizing Lin Piao's ultraleftist line in light of realities on various fronts, doing away with interference and genuinely carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies on classes, can we insist in keeping proletarian politics in command, consolidate and develop the victorious results scored in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and accelerate the healthy growth of socialist new things.

Obviously that sworn follower played two sophistic tricks in his speech. The first one was that he equated Lin Piao's ultraleftist manifestation with the correct line in an attempt to pass off fish eyes for pearls and to obliterate the differences between the two principles. In other words, if you want to insist in keeping politics in command, you must also approve of [words indistinct]. If you want to approve of the Cultural Revolution, you must as well approve of the fallacies of overthrowing all and stirring up an all-round civil war concocted by the sworn follower and Lin Piao. If you want to support the socialist new things, you must also support those Liaoning local products which were produced by the sworn follower in closely following Lin Piao and departing from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Otherwise, you must have reserved your opinions regarding the question of whether or not we should carry out the Great Cultural Revolution or whether or not we did it correctly or incorrectly, or you must have some different views regarding the revolutionary measures.

The second trick was that the sworn follower placed Lin Piao's revisionist line in opposition to Liu Shao-chi's in order to use it to replace the two lines struggle. His logic was that if you wanted to criticize Lin Piao's ultraleftist line, you were going in for the ultrarightist line.

Then, what was Lin Piao's ultrarightist essence? Esteemed and beloved Premier Chou pointed out in explicit terms in his political report at the 10th national party congress: "Their counterrevolutionary revisionist essense and their criminal purpose in waging an armed counterrevolutionary coup d'etat is to usurp party and state supreme power, to completely depart from the line of the 9th national party congress, to totally tamper with party's basic lines and policies in the entire socialist historical period, to turn the Chinese Communist Party from Marxism-Leninism to a revisionist fascist party, to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism. In China, they tried to restore the landlord bourgeoisie which was overthrown by our party, army and the people of our country so as to conduct a feudal-comprador fascist dictatorship and, abroad, they tried to give themselves to Soviet revisionist social imperialism so as to unite with imperialists, revisionists and counterrevolutionaries to oppose China, the Communist Party and the revolution." [Words indistinct] to criticize Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, it is imperative to grasp this ultrarightist essense.

That sworn follower said repeatedly that to criticize Lin Piao it was necessary to grasp the ultrarightist essense of Lin Piao's political line. But he did not utter a single world about the ultrarightist essense which the party Central Committee exposed on many occasions.

Then what was the ultrarightist essence of Lin Piao in his words? That was the so-called theory of the unique importance of the productive forces. In his explanation, the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie and between the socialist road and the capitalist road our party waged against Lin Piao antiparty clique would be changed into a contradiction between grasping the class struggle and grasping production. This was really a shameless revision.

That sworn follower and his company used underhanded methods and the power they usurped to attack those revolutionary cadres who were seriously persecuted by Lin Piao and resolutely struggled against Lin Piao's line as followers of the line of Liu Shao-chi and Lin Piao. As for those who were implicated in Lin Piao's line and those backbone forces of capitalist factional setups who engaged in the eenemy's conspiracies, that sworn follower acclaimed them as models who consciously implemented the party's basic line. This fact thoroughly exposed that the criminal purpose of the sworn follower in trying his utmost to distort the ultrarightist essense of Lin Piao's line and in vigorously criticizing the theory of the unique importance of the productive forces was to completely reverse the relationship of the people to the enemy, turn things upside down with regard to right and wrong on the question of political line and direct the spearhead of the struggle at the people.

In his government work report at the Fifth National People's Congress, wise leader Chairman Hua pointed: "The gang of four pushed an extreme ultrarightist line, which manifested itself in an ultraleftist as well as in an ultraightist form. As a rule, it was when they struck an ultraleftist pose that their capacity to deceive became quite great."

This sinister speech of the sworn follower and the restoration movement which was conducted in accordance with the guidelines of this speech were sinister blueprints of the sworn follower in waving the ultraleftist banner to push the ultrarightist line. With regard to those trumped-up cases fabricated by the gang of four, its sworn follower and its confidants and followers, we must completely overthrow them not only politically and organizationally but also ideologically and theoretically so as to correct the history that they reversed.

NORTHEAST REGION

LUTA FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE EFFORTS RELATED

SK231320Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpt] In accordance with the directive of the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and in view of the Liu Te-tsai and Hsuan Shihming incident in regard to a violation of financial and economic discipline, the Luta municipal party committee in November last year assigned more than 600 people to form a party for inspecting financial and economic discipline. The inspection party consisting of 35 groups and led by two secretaries of the Luta municipal party committee, has carried out large-scale investigations concerning financial and economic discipline throughout the entire municipality.

The Luta municipal party committee recently held a Standing Committee to conscientiously study and discuss the report and the commentator's article of the PEOPLE'S DAILY newspaper on serious handling of the incident of Liu Te-tsai and Hsuan Shih-ming who violated financial and economic discipline, to sum up the experience gained in the initial inspection work on financial and economic discipline and to strengthen the results so as to advance from victory to victory.

The methods of the Luta municipal committee were:

- 1. To do a good job in financial and economic discipline inspection work, it is necessary to carry out to the letter the directive of the State Council and the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, and arouse the masses to deeply publicize and study it. The Luta municipal party committee, after receiving the directive, first held a meeting of party members and cadres at and above county and regiment levels throughout the whole municipality and then held a broadcasting rally which was participated in and listened to by more than 1,700,000 people to vigorously foster revolutionary public opinion and make sure that every family and person was aware of and understood the directive. Party committee meetings and mass rallies have been successively held from leading organs to grassroots units to take the initiative in investigating the misdeeds of violating financial and economic discipline and to expose and criticize Liu Te-tsai and Hsuan Shih-ming for their crimes of sabotaging financial and economic discipline. The financial and accountant personnel have worked hard day and night to audit accounts, and the cadres and people have successively exposed problems, thus quickly bringing about a high tide in financial and economic discipline inspection work in Luta.
- 2. It is necessary to combine the inspection work with the third campaign of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and with the two blows movement, and to further accelerate the development of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, and the inspection work concerning financial and economic discipline.
- 3. It is imper tive to rely on grassroots units and the masses and to combine the inspection carried out by leading organs with the self-inspection by each unit. Each unit should, after carrying out self-inspection, be inspected by the inspection groups.

With regard to those units where problems are serious, the Luta municipal inspection party should assign inspection teams to examine the key problems. In order not to make the financial and economic discipline inspection work a sham, the Luta municipal party committee also formulated strict criteria for checking on it.

LIAONING PARTY SCHOOL STUDIES NEW TASKS

SK251208Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 78 SK

[Excerpts] Comrade Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and principal of the Liaoning provincial party school, explained the general task of the new period of the Liaoning provincial party school on 22 April. He emphatically pointed out: In order to tie the ideology and actions of the people throughout the province to the general task of the new period, at present it is necessary to study, publicize and mobilize on a grand scale.

Comrade Jen Chung-i first of all gave a description of his understanding of the general task of the new period.

He pointed out: The general task of the new period clearly demonstrates the fighting task and our way of advance. All Communist Party members who have pledged to be faithful to the struggle of the communist cause must sincerely study and clearly realize the historical responsibility they have shouldered, strengthen their fighting spirit, inherit and promote the heroic morale of the Red Army soldiers who feared no military expedition in north or south and bring into play their role as vanguards and models in the new Long March.

Comrade Jen Chung-i pointed out: To realize the general task in the new period it is necessary to strengthen party leadership. Party committees at all levels must place emphasis in this work on grasping the four modernizations in order to meet the needs of the new situation and the new task. He continued to elaborate on the great significance of the three great revolutions and their dialectical relationship. He pointed out that we should know how to do a good job of combining the three revolutions and know how to carry them out.

Comrade Jen Chung-i urged all teachers and students not only to master the fundamental theory of Marxism, but also to learn science and technology and production management. He urged them to master the skill of leading and organizing modern production and to strive to become experts guided by Marxism. It is necessary to promote the mass line of the party and the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, to improve operation methods, to insure implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and to lead the masses to march forward in a down-to-earth manner.

While explaining the general task of the new period, Comrade Jen Chung-i answered some questions raised by the students in studying the above explanation. A warm and vigorous atmosphere prevailed throughout the congregation site. All staff and workers gave responses. Due to the publicity and mobilization of the leading comrades, they were fully inspired and educated. They pledged to carr, out a mobilization campaign on a crash basis and to study, publicize and mobilize to a further extent so that the general task of the new period will find its way ever deeper into the hearts of the people and be translated into action.

SUNG PING ADDRESESS PROVINCIAL THEORETICAL WORK FORUM

HK250945Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 24 Apr 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial forum on theoretical work. Focusing on the general topic "theoretical work must contribute to fulfilling the general task of the new period," the forum discussed three things: 1) How to deeply conduct the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four so as to distinguish between right and wrong and eliminate ideological obstacles in order to fulfill the four modernizations. 2) How to strengthen the work of studying, publicizing and teaching Marxist theories so as to greatly raise the level of the masses of cadres and people in regard to Marxist theories in order to meet the needs of building a modern and powerful socialist state. 3) How to tightly grasp the promotion, cultivation and development of forces of Marxist theorists so as to contribute to fulfilling the general task of the new period.

Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee, directors of the propaganda departments of the party committees of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities, responsible persons of the Political Department of the provincial 7 May Cadre School, responsible persons of the provincial party school, responsible persons of the Institute of Social Sciences, some responsible persons of institutions of higher learning, some department heads, professors and teachers concerned of institutions of higher learning, and responsible persons of the propaganda departments of various factories, mines and enterprises attended the forum.

Comrade Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, attended. He listened to the opinions of the other comrades and made an important speech. Comrade Sung Ping pointed out: The smashing of the gang of four is another great turning point in the revolutionary history of our country. Our country's socialist revolution and construction have entered a new period of development. Theoretical workers must fully understand this new period of development and closely integrate theoretical work with the general task of the new period so as to keep abreast of the excellent situation and shoulder the great historical tasks. We must use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to explain the basis and characteristics of the general task of the new period, repeatedly and deeply publicize the line of the 11th national party congress and mobilize the whole party and people to strive to fulfill the general task of the new period.

Theoretical workers must actively plunge into the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and use Marxist theories as guidance to eliminate the gang of four's fallacies and pernicious influence of opposing Marxism. Full-time theoretical workers must integrate themselves with the mass theoretical forces, do a good job of coordination and work hard to write some good-quality criticism articles. We must grasp the vulnerable points of the gang of four and criticize them. Eliminating the pernicious influence of the gang of four is a long-term struggle. We must establish the thinking of long-term struggle. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must protect and develop Marxist theories. This is a glorious task of the ideology and theory front. Our theoretical workers must take up this task.

We must do a good job of theoretical study for the masses of cadres and people and strengthen propaganda and education work in regard to theories. The theoretical study for the cadres must be rectified. We must revive and carry forward the style of study of integrating theory with practice. We must boldly advocate study in a serious way. The higher- and middle-ranking cadres must systematically read the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao.

The ordinary cadres must also understand Marxism-Leninism and fundamental knowledge, selectively study the original works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao in a planned way, and strive to use the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to view and handle the practical problems arising in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

Comrade Sung Ping said in conclusion: We must adopt effective measures to promote, cultivate and develop the theoretical forces. We must give full play to the activism of the existing theoretical forces. We must pay attention to grasping and doing research in regard to academic activities. Regarding those professional comrades who left the teams, the backbone personnel must ask them to come back. Research institutions can hire researchers and schools can hire extracurricular teachers. Political theory class rooms and research units of institutions of higher learning which were dismantled must be revived. Academic associations must be gradually revived or established. We must now make preparations for the establishment of a philosophy association, economics association and history association.

We must show concern for the actual difficulties of theoretical workers and gradually solve the problems. We must give full play to the activism of the part-time theoretical forces, which are major forces for publicizing the general task of the new period. We must give them tasks, cultivate and train them and raise their level. The propaganda departments of all party committees, especially the propaganda departments of county party committees, must do a good job of professional building and really grasp theory-propaganda work well so as to better serve the party's central work and the four modernizations.

The comrades who attended the forum held: We must immediately take action when we return and really work hard to contribute to fulfilling the general task of the new period.

SINKIANG CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION CONFERENCE

OW211118Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 Apr 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang autonomous regional party committee recently issued a circular on convening a regional conference on mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry, calling on the people of all nationalities in the region to aim high, have lofty ambitions and fight a decisive battle for 3 years in order to achieve mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in the main.

The circular says: The regional party committee has decided to hold a regional conference on mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in May. The main tasks for the conference are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner; to carry out the line of the 11th National CCP Congress; to penetratingly expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and their criminal acts in sabotaging Sinkiang's agricultural mechanization; to eliminate the gang's pernicious influence; to convey and implement the guidelines of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization; to sum up and exchange experiences in developing agricultural and animal husbandry mechanization in the region; to evaluate and commend the advanced units in developing agricultural and animal husbandry mechanization; and to discuss and map out plans and measures for achieving the mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in the main in the region by 1980.

Though our region's support-agriculture industry is comparatively weak, it is still possible to basically achieve mechanization of agriculture and animal husbandry in the main by 1980 by mobilizing and relying on the whole party and the broad masses of the people.

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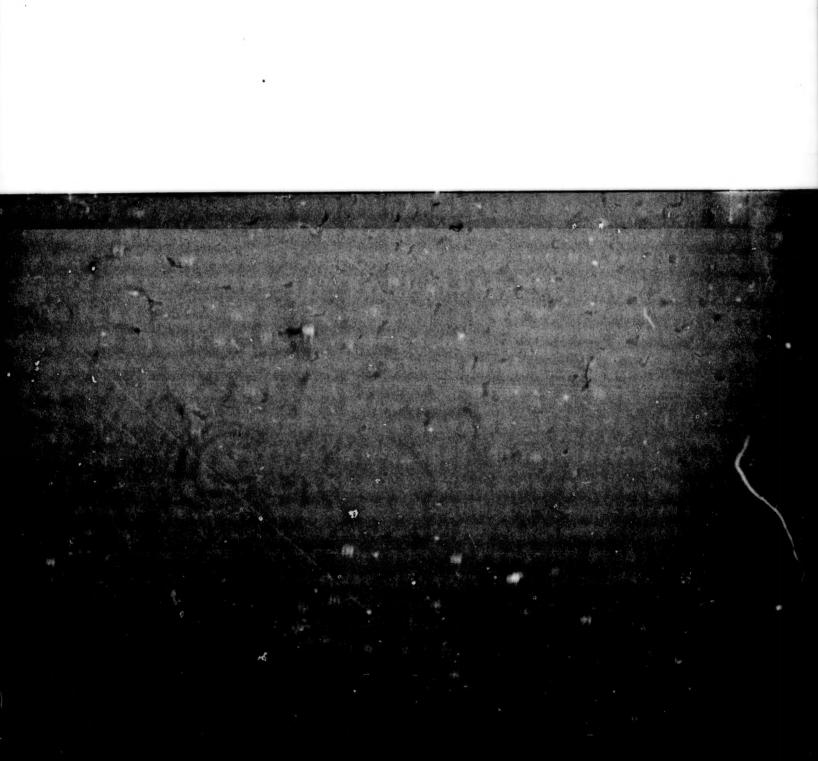
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